THE LITERARY DIGEST

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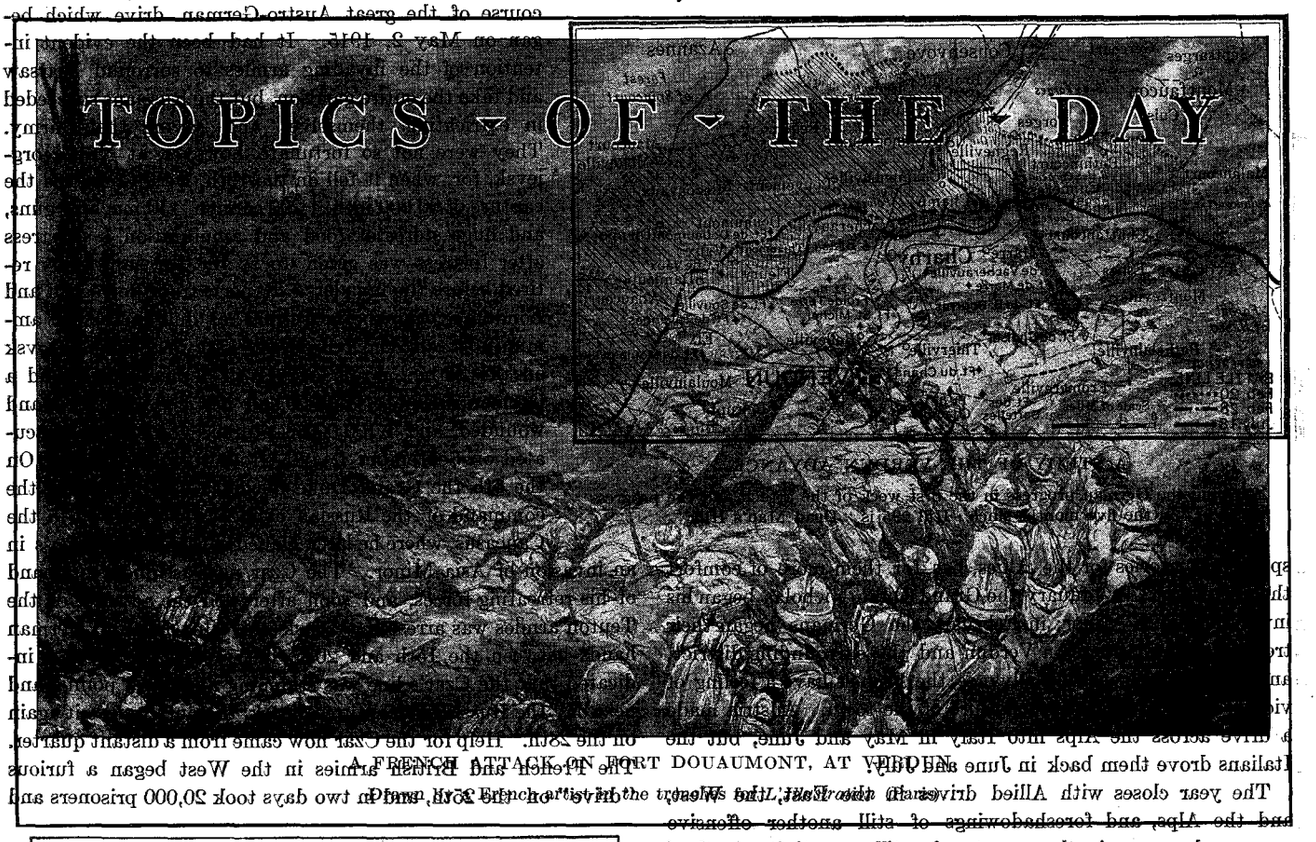
TOPICS OF THE DAY



A FRENCH ATTACK ON FORT DOUAUMONT, AT VERDUN

Drawn for THE LITERARY DIGEST by L. Tinayre, from sketches by the French artist, Jean de Thomas.

HISTORY OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

Constructed from official reports, news dispatches, and the accounts of special war correspondents, by the Editor.

—Carter in the New York Evening Sun.

ONCE INTO CAUTION

IF WE DRAW A LINE running northward and southward through the map of Europe at the point where we are now fighting, we shall discover the rather curious fact that all the military operations that have occurred during the past year have brought victory to the forces on one side of that line, while the campaigns to the east of it have been marked by sweeping and decisive character. The great invasion of Russia last summer added enormous territories to the conquests of the Central Powers, and the winter campaign, with 1,000,000 prisoners added, when that campaign was finished, the German and Bulgarian armies swept through Serbia, Montenegro and Albania to the Adriatic. And the Russian offensive, undertaken by his partners, inflicted such losses on the Turks that they withdrew from the Dardanelles at the end of January, and by the end of April General Townshend's Bagdad expedition had reached Kut and Ctesiphon. Even April 29. The Allies have had their setbacks, also marked by large losses in territory. Russia's Erzerum army swept down into Asia Minor during the winter and spring, took Erzerum and Trebizond, and threatened Bagdad, while General Brussiloff started a drive in June that turned the Austrians out of Buko-

On the other side of the meridian of Vienna just the opposite conditions prevail. We first encounter the Austro-Italian deadlock in the Alps, a sharp contrast to the active Eastern campaigns. Then we reach Verdun, where the most gigantic battle the world has ever known has been progressing almost by inches for five months. The Somme drive, too, has covered only a few square miles in nearly a month of conflict, while on the water the greatest naval battle in history has left the naval status for all practical purposes precisely as it was. The Irish rebellion, too, ended in nothing, and the Zeppelin raids on England have produced no military results that are known or evidenced in the general military situation.

But it is more instructive, perhaps, to view the year's operations in the order of their occurrence. The first half of the

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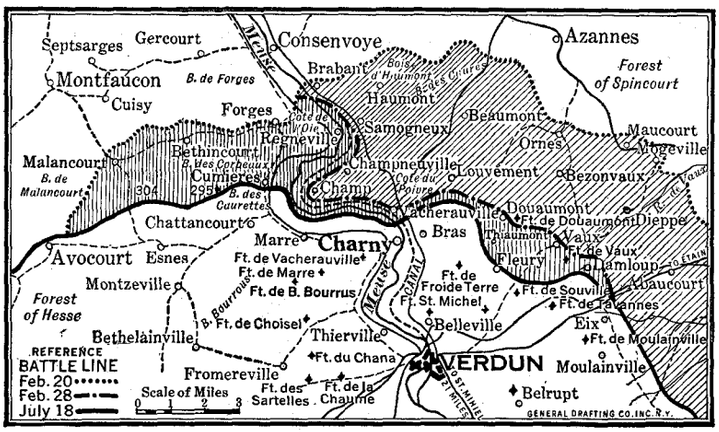
war-year, then, held little cheer for the Allies. August and September were months of the great Russian retreat; in October and November the armies of the Central Powers swept through the Balkans; in December General Townshend was shut up in Kut; in January the Anglo-French force retired from the Dardanelles.

But the latter half of the war-year, while containing no corresponding victories for the Allies, has for them more of comfort than of gloom. In January the Grand Duke Nicholas began his invasion of Asia Minor; in February the Germans began their tremendous assaults upon Verdun and the surrounding district, and, despite their inching advance, the French have a feeling of victory in preventing their capture of the town. Austria made a drive across the Alps into Italy in May and June, but the Italians drove them back in June and July.



A STUDY OF THE VERDUN ADVANCE.

Showing the German progress in the first week of the attack and the progress in the five months since. Hill 295 is "Dead Man's Hill."

Germany felt so triumphant in the first half of the year that on December 9 the Chancellor announced in the Reichstag her readiness for peace. "Whenever our enemies approach us with peace-proposals which are in consonance with Germany's dignity and security," he said, "we will always be ready to discuss them." Therefore, he added, "in full consciousness of the successes in arms which we have attained, we disclaim responsibility for the continuance of the misery which is filling Europe and the world." But the Allies made no proposals; Premier Asquith repeated his earlier statements that Prussian militarism must be destroyed, and in May Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of Blockade and Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said: "It may be that the Germans want peace. If so, it is because they fear defeat."

Germany declared war on Portugal on March 8, after the seizure of German ships in Portuguese harbors. Hostilities have been confined to Africa, where the Portuguese colonial forces have aided the Allies in their invasion of Germany's African colonies.

The execution on October 15 of Miss Edith Cavell, an English nurse in Belgium who confest to aiding British, French, and Belgian prisoners to escape to England, aroused the deepest indignation against Germany throughout the Allied lands. In America it was deplored not only by friends of the Allies, but by many of German descent.

RUSSIAN RETREAT AND ADVANCE

The greatest invasion in the history of Russia, making Napoleon's brief incursion seem almost like a foray, was in full swing one year ago. To-day a Russian counter-offensive is trying to push the invaders back. A year ago Warsaw, the object of German and Austrian campaigns from the outset of the war, fell to Field-Marshal von Hindenburg on August 5 in the course of the great Austro-German drive which began on May 2, 1915. It had been the evident intention of the invading armies to surround Warsaw and take the entire garrison, but the Russians succeeded in extricating themselves and saving their army. They were not so fortunate, however, at Novogeorgievsk, for, when it fell on the 19th, Berlin reported the capture of 90,000 men, 1,200 cannon, 150 machine guns, and huge stores of food and ammunition. Fortress after fortress was given up as the Russian Army retired before the invaders. Reports from Petrograd and London explained the retreat as due to lack of ammunition. Kovno fell on the 17th and Brest-Litovsk on the 25th. From May 2 to September 1, said a German estimate, Russia had lost 300,000 killed and wounded, and 1,100,000 captured. Lutsk was evacuated on September 1, and Grodno the next day. On the 6th the Grand Duke Nicholas was relieved of the command of the Russian armies and was sent to the Caucasus, where he later gained considerable success in an invasion of Asia Minor. The Czar now assumed command of his retreating forces, and soon afterward the advance of the Teuton armies was arrested. Pinsk and Vilna fell into German hands between the 15th and 20th, but reports on the 23d indicated that the Czar's line was stiffening at several points, and next day the Russians recaptured Lutsk, tho only to lose it again on the 28th. Help for the Czar now came from a distant quarter. The French and British armies in the West began a furious "drive" on the 25th, and in two days took 20,000 prisoners and

GOING INTO ACTION.
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.

30 guns, and occupied 20 miles of German trenches, to a depth, in some places, of 2½ miles. On the 29th the Czar forced some of Hindenburg's forces back 25 miles and repulsed strong attacks on Dvinsk. Another reason for the slackening of the drive into Russia was seen when an Austro-German force of 400,000 men crossed the Drina, Danube, and Save rivers on October 6, and began an invasion of Servia. The great Russian retreat,

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CAMPAIGNS OF THE SECOND WAR-YEAR IN EUROPE AND ASIA AT A GLANCE.

lasting five months and giving up an area equal to England and Scotland, was ended. In their retreat the Russians had taken all available supplies with them, and Poland was left in a starving condition. Germany has been accused of drawing still further on what little remained, and mutual distrust has prevented the success of a plan to send food to Poland through the British blockade. Typhus, smallpox, and cholera claimed many victims, and the suffering and death from hunger and cold during the ensuing winter made another black chapter of the great conflict.

Marshal von Hindenburg began in October a determined attempt to capture Riga, assailing a front of some 135 miles, from Riga to Dvinsk, but rumors began to be heard that the Russians had received large supplies of Japanese ammunition, and, at any rate, the German efforts failed to pierce the Czar's line.

In late December the Russians started an offensive in Volhynia and Galicia, but it made only slight progress. Czartorysk was taken, and Czernowitz was heavily bombarded and its outer defenses captured. The offensive was abandoned about the middle of January. Various other sporadic "drives" were begun on each side during the winter and spring, but without important results.

Russia's greatest effort to recover the territory lost last summer began on June 5 in a huge offensive along a front of 250 miles, from the Pripet River to the Roumanian frontier. On the first day 13,000 Austrians were captured; on the second, 12,000; on the third, 9,000. In five days 3,000 square miles of territory was retaken, and in the first ten days 172,484 prisoners were reported. The Austrian line was said to be pierced in several places. Lutsk fell to the Czar on June 8, Dubno on the 11th, and Czernowitz on the 18th, and with it the whole of Bukowina. German aid from the north came promptly to the rescue, and by mid-July the Russian drive toward Kovel was slowed up, but the Czar's forces persistently advanced, crossing the Stochod River at several points, and on July 17 Berlin admitted that General von Linsingen had withdrawn behind the Lipa River "in order to strengthen the defense line" and "without being molested by the enemy." Petrograd, however, claimed the capture here of 6,000 prisoners and 24 guns, with enough other prisoners along the Volhynia front to make a total of 12,948. On the 19th the Czar's troops crossed the Karpathians and entered Hungary. According to Russian official accounts of early July, a total of 271,620 prisoners, 312 big guns, and 866 machine guns had been captured. Austria calls these figures fantastic exaggerations.

CONQUEST OF THE BALKANS

The Austro-German dream of Oriental power was realized during this war-year when the Teuton armies broke through the Balkans, opened the road to Constantinople, and brought the ancient and coveted Byzantine capital under Teutonic influence. After the two unsuccessful invasions of 1914, Austria had left Servia and Montenegro unmolested until the midsummer of 1915, when on August 23 operations along the Save River marked a resumption of hostilities. Reports from the Servian capital two days later said that Servian assaults had driven the Austrians into new lines of defense. Dispatches from Allied sources hinted that Bulgaria would soon come out on the Entente side, and, in fact, it was said that all the Balkan States would unite to oppose Austria's advance. Bulgaria mobilized 150,000 troops on the Turkish frontier, and demanded the cession of a section of the Dedeagatch railroad and a strip of adjacent territory. It was granted on September 7, and hints then began to be heard that, instead of joining the Allies, Bulgaria might remain neutral. The Allies became suspicious, and on the 17th presented a joint note demanding to know Bulgaria's intentions. In reply Bulgaria decreed the mobilization of all her forces for the declared purpose of "armed neutrality." These forces were soon reported to be moving toward the Servian frontier, and on October 4 Russia, thoroughly aroused, sent an ultimatum calling upon Bulgaria to break with the Central Powers. Bulgaria declined, and called upon Servia to restore the territory ceded after the Balkan wars. At the

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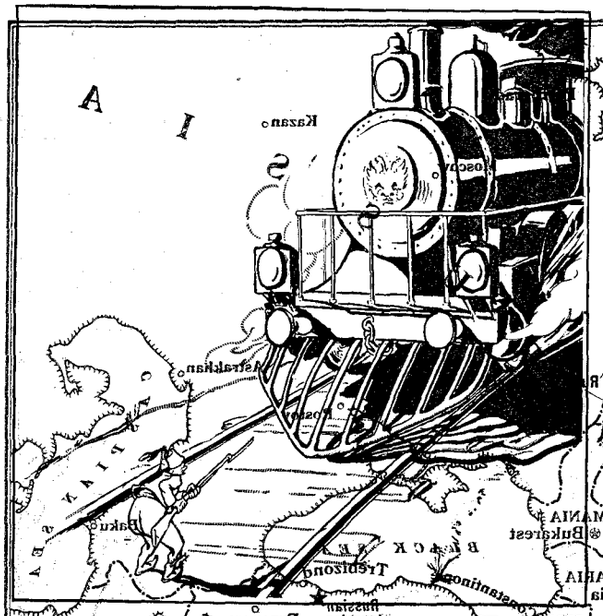

RUSSIA'S WILD TURKEY CHASE.

Ivan, I've got you now! You can't slip away from me!"
—*Vetchernye Vremya* (Petrograd).

same time Premier Venizelos, who was expected to bring Greece into war on the Allied side, resigned as the result of a disagreement with King Constantine, and, instead of a united Balkans, Serbia and Montenegro found themselves alone, with a hostile Bulgaria in the rear and Greece and Roumania neutral.

As the result of an informal understanding with Premier Venizelos, the Allies in the meantime had landed a strong force at Saloniki, despite a formal Greek protest, and on October 6 an Austro-German army of 400,000 men crossed the Danube, Save, and Drina rivers. Belgrade fell on the 9th, and Semendria a day or two later. Italian and Russian aid for Servia was expected, but failed to materialize, and German optimism ran high. "This is the beginning of the final triumph of German arms over the world," exclaimed the *Berliner Tageblatt*. In England the press indulged in pessimistic comment, and in France the Viviani Cabinet resigned and Briand formed a new Ministry. While the Austro-German force invaded Servia from the north, the Bulgarian Army drove in from the east, despite the efforts of the Allied troops from Saloniki to hold them back. On October 25 the Allies asked the Servians to hold out "five more days," when sufficient aid would reach them. In the next few days the French gained several victories over the invading Bulgarians, but on the 31st the Austro-Germans took Kragujevatz, the chief Servian arsenal, and captured Krusevac. Nish fell on the 9th. The little Servian Army was now cornered in the mountains with no way of escape, but the Kachanik Pass. This was brought under the fire of the Austro-German guns, and the slaughter of the fleeing Servians, in the battle of November 24–27 was later described as enormous. The flight of the remnants of the Army and of hordes of fugitives over the mountains of Albania to the Adriatic is one of the tragic chapters of the war. The mountain paths are strewn with the bones of thousands who succumbed to cold and hunger. The retreating Servian troops took with them 38,000 youths who were about to be called to the colors. Of these fewer than 10,000 reached safety—the rest perished in the mountains or in the snow-outside Avlona, which they were not permitted to enter for fear they might bring in the cholera. In southern Servia the Allied troops kept up the fight until it was seen to be useless, when they fell back to Saloniki. Of the Servian Army of 300,000 over 100,000 had been taken prisoners.

On December 1 the Teutons turned their attention to Montenegro. Throughout the month the Montenegrin bulletins were most optimistic, reporting continued repulses of the enemy, but by January 12 Cettinje, the capital, was practically surrounded by the Austro-German forces, and it fell on the 13th. The Montenegrin Army, after some negotiations for surrender which ended in nothing, retreated into Albania, where Durazzo was then held by an Italian force. The remnants of the Servian and Montenegrin armies, variously estimated at between 75,000 and 125,000, after resting and refitting at Corfu, were transferred to Saloniki to join the forces of their allies. Thousands of Servian civilian refugees were taken by the Allies to safe places

MAMA, HE'S BACK SOME MORE YET!
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

in French and Italian territory, are being helped, and are to be restored to their homes after the war in case of an Allied victory. Most of Albania was abandoned to Austria in February, the Austrian forces being relieved by Italy.

THE DARDANELLES FAILURE

The ill-starred attempt on Constantinople made by the Allies was as disastrous as the Teuton campaign just related was successful. The Anglo-French attempt to force the Dardanelles is included between the dates of January 3, 1915, when Winston Churchill asked the commander of the Mediterranean fleet if the strait could be forced, and January 9, 1916, when the Allied forces were withdrawn and the project abandoned. The preliminary bombardment of the Dardanelles forts lasted at intervals from February 2 to March 18, 1915, and during this time three Allied battle-ships were sunk. It was then decided to employ an expeditionary force under Sir Ian Hamilton, and a landing was made at Cape Helles on April 25, and by May 10 the Allies had gained a firm foothold at the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula. Desultory fighting against the strongly entrenched Turkish positions occupied the time until August 6, while two more Allied battle-ships were lost at the end of May.

The landing of British troops at Suvla Bay on August 6 was one of the spectacular incidents of the war, and is remarkable for the valor displayed by the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, from which the term "Anzac" is derived. During a series of fierce battles upon the exposed beach the "attacking" was not developed quickly enough, a loss of some 40,000 men was incurred, for which one British general was subsequently

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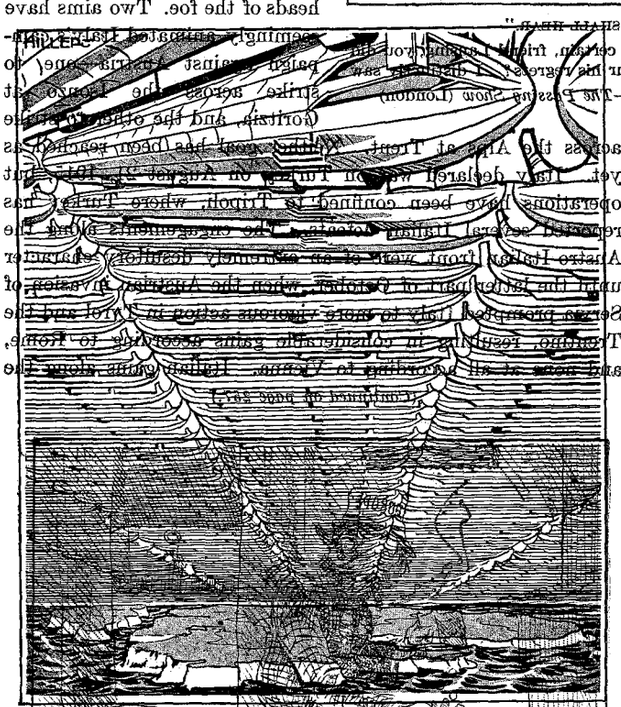
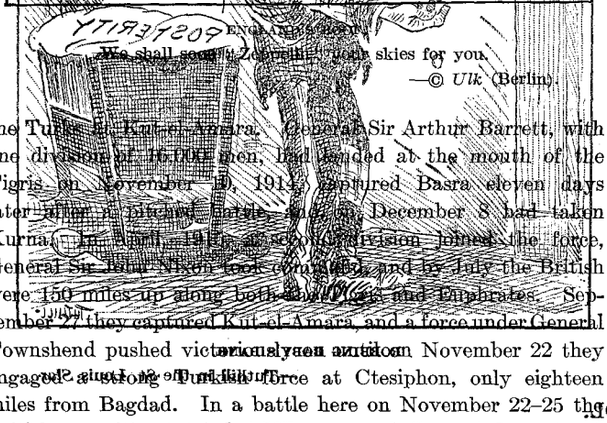


THE AUSTRALIAN DEADLOCK

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN



ENGLAND'S HOPE

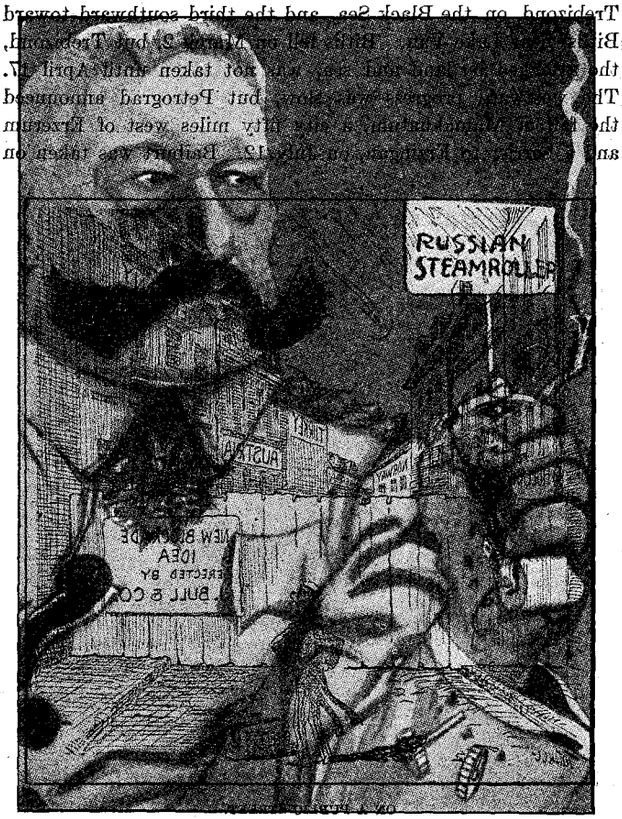
We shall soon have Zeppelin-proof skies for you.

—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

the Turks at Kut-el-Amara. General Sir Arthur Barrett, with one division of 16,000 men, had landed at the mouth of the Tigris on November 10, 1914, captured Basra eleven days later after a pitched battle, and on December 8 had taken Kurna. In April, 1915, a second division joined the force, General Sir John Nixon took command, and by July the British were 150 miles up along both the Tigris and Euphrates. September 27 they captured Kut-el-Amara, and a force under General Townshend pushed victoriously on until on November 22 they engaged a strong Turkish force at Ctesiphon, only eighteen miles from Bagdad. In a battle here on November 22–25 the British casualties totaled 4,567 men, and General Townshend had at one time one hundred miles down the river to Kut-el-Amara, taking with him, however, 1,000 Turkish prisoners. General Nixon was invalided home, and an expedition was sent under General Aylmer to relieve Townshend. This relief was barred by the Turks at Shek Sad early in January, 1916, however, and dispatches from Constantinople preceded the capture of the British at Kut. General Aylmer made fifteen efforts to reach his beleaguered countrymen, and the Constantinople dispatches described his losses as appalling. Not only the Turks, but floods and hurricanes fought against him, and torrential rains turned the entire region into a huge lake where disease was rife. Further military operations were impossible. Of Lieut.-General Gorringe regarded the attempt as engaged the Turks at Felahieh, Baghdad was claimed the victory, but the British failed to dislodge the enemy, and a sanguinary engagement was fought on the 17th and 18th, the losses of the Turks being estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000 men. Both sides claimed victory over the Turks on the 23d, but another on the 22d, but Kut held fast, and on April 29 General Townshend surrendered, after holding out in Kut for 143 days. The expedition is still in Mesopotamia and controls the Tigris Valley and the Persian Gulf.

INVASION OF ASIA MINOR

More success, however, attended the advance on Turkey from another direction, and this campaign came at a time of critical need to save an ancient Christian people. The Armenian massacres and persecutions began in the first year of the war, but word of them did not reach the outside world until the late summer of 1915. A wholesale effort seems to have been made to solve Turkey's Armenian problem by getting rid of the entire Armenian population, either by sending them into neighboring lands or into the next world. So harsh were the measures employed that the United States and Germany sent vigorous protests to Constantinople. Space is lacking here to repeat the story already told in these pages, but it may



THE RUSSIAN STEAM-ROLLER.

A toy in the hands of a giant.

—© *Der Brummer* (Berlin).

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be enough to say that out of some 1,500,000 Armenians in Turkey about 500,000 are reported to have been killed, 500,000 were deported or escaped, and 500,000 remain.

But the winter, which brought suffering to the homeless, also brought them aid. The Grand Duke Nicholas, who had been relieved of his command of the main Russian armies and sent to the Caucasus on September 6, began an invasion of Asiatic Turkey thirty days later. Little progress was made at first. Berlin dispatches pictured the Russian Caucasian Army as "demoralized by cold, hunger, cholera, typhoid, and poor equipment." Petrograd reported a victory over the Turks on Christmas day, however, and told of a force entering Persia. By the middle of January the Grand Duke was well into Armenia and reported the Turks falling back upon Erzerum. January was a month of deep snow and bitter cold, but the Grand Duke pushed forward and began shelling Erzerum on February 12. The city fell on the 15th, but the main body of the Turkish Army, estimated at 160,000, extricated itself and fell back to the westward, leaving about 13,000 prisoners and 200 guns in Russian hands. The Grand Duke's Army, after taking Erzerum, split into three parts, one continuing west, having as its objective Erzingan, and, ultimately, Sivas; the second turned northward toward Trebizond, on the Black Sea, and the third southward toward Bitlis, near Lake Van. Bitlis fell on March 2, but Trebizond, tho attacked by land and sea, was not taken until April 17. The westward progress was slow, but Petrograd announced the fall of Mamakhatum, a city fifty miles west of Erzerum and a barrier to Erzingan, on July 12. Baiburt was taken on the 16th. Meanwhile the Russian expedition in Persia had been making rapid progress, and on February 25 captured Kermanshah. Kirind, fifty miles west, was taken two weeks later. This was on the road to Bagdad, and in early June the Russians penetrated the Persian mountains, crossed the frontier into Mesopotamia, and reached Khanikin. only seventy miles from Bagdad. The Russian capture of that city was now daily looked for by the Allied sympathizers, but by mid-June Constantinople reported that the Russians had been driven back into Persia. Petrograd admitted this retreat, and on July 5 Constantinople said the Turks had taken Kermanshah.

"WHISPER AND I SHALL HEAR."

FRIEND WILSON—"Are you *quite* certain, friend Lansing, you did not hear the kind gentleman murmur his regrets? I distinctly saw his lips move."

—*The Passing Show* (London)

THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN DEADLOCK

If we now turn again from Asia to Europe, we come first to the strange and difficult struggle among the Alpine peaks and passes, where we read of avalanches dislodged and mountain crests toppled over upon the heads of the foe. Two aims have seemingly animated Italy's campaign against Austria—one, to strike across the Isonzo at Goritzia, and the other to strike across the Alps at Trent. Neither goal has been reached as yet. Italy declared war on Turkey on August 21, 1915, but operations have been confined to Tripoli, where Turkey has reported several Italian defeats. The engagements along the Austro-Italian front were of an extremely desultory character until the latter part of October, when the Austrian invasion of Servia prompted Italy to more vigorous action in Tyrol and the Trentino, resulting in considerable gains according to Rome, and none at all according to Vienna. Italian gains along the

(*Continued on page 257.*)

ON A PUBLIC STREET.

—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

ROBBING BABY'S BANK.

—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

COOL.

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BRITAIN'S BLACK LIST OF FIRMS IN AMERICA

DENOUNCED as "the last word in British impudence and arrogance" by the German-American *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, and characterized as "foolish and futile" even by so friendly a critic as the New York *Tribune*, Great Britain's extension of her black list under the Trading with the Enemy Act, to include some eighty business firms and individuals domiciled in the United States finds few defenders in the American press. Firms in the other neutral countries have been on the list for some time. British subjects are prohibited from trading with the firms or individuals thus named. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, it is true, thinks that "the unavoidable relations between business and military exigencies justify this course," and the New York *Journal of Commerce* points out that "in the main those who have been blacklisted are German firms here which have their head offices in Germany or are controlled there, and German firms incorporated here as 'American entities' which are 'assisting the enemy by loans, propaganda, or in regard to contraband.'" In other words, the black list is not, as some commentators seem to think, aimed against any American firm that trades with Germany. But behind this published list many editors see the menace of a secondary black list on which would go the name of any American concern which ventured to trade with the firms already listed, or of any American shipping company which carried goods for those firms. Such a secondary black list, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, would be "essentially insolent" and would "justify the resentment of the United States." *The Eagle* adds:

"The distinction between 'primary' and 'secondary' blacklisting is precisely that between the 'primary' boycott and the 'secondary' boycott. To agree not to buy things of John Smith may in some cases be normally justified. To agree to buy nothing of any person who buys of Smith or sells to Smith is immoral. It seeks to hamper the liberty of a third party, who is not accountable for anything John Smith had done.

"So Great Britain's threat, if carried out, would seek to hamper the liberty of Americans in buying goods. If they chose to patronize the blacklisted purveyors of raw material, they could not sell manufactured goods to Englishmen or in England. Innocent and neutral themselves, they would be punished just the same. America could never tolerate that without reprisals which Great Britain would find very uncomfortable."

What may be regarded as the official British explanation of this blacklisting of concerns in the United States is contained in the following statement given to the Associated Press on July 17, by Laming Worthington Evans, Controller of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office:

"It has been the policy of the British Government in the past to follow the theory in forbidding its subjects to trade with an enemy—that enemies domiciled in friendly countries did not come under the act. France and various countries hold the doctrine that their nationals can not trade with an enemy, no matter what his domicile. Modern conditions of credit and commerce make it possible for an enemy outside belligerent territory to trade with his country. Therefore, a considerable body of opinion in this country urged the Government to abandon its traditional doctrine, and the Foreign Office, while not going to this extreme, decided simply to prohibit persons domiciled in the United Kingdom from trading with a limited number of individuals, firms, or companies of enemy nationality or association under the same penalties as tho they were trading with the enemy. . . . . .

"It will be clear that this policy, embodied in the recent act, is purely a piece of domestic legislation which only interferes with trade, even in the cases of specified firms, by prohibiting persons domiciled in the United Kingdom from dealing with these firms. It is a consequence simply and solely of the exercise of the right of the State to limit or control, in the interests of the State, the trade relations of its own subjects. As regards the United States list this may roughly be divided into four classes:

"*First*—German firms with head offices or control in Germany.

"*Secondly*—German firms incorporated in the United States, and therefore technically American entities. We have dealt with these firms on their merits. In these cases something more has been required to qualify them for the statutory list than German nationality, either assisting the enemy by loans, propaganda, or in regard to contraband.

"*Thirdly*—Except in so far as covered by the first or second qualifications, United States citizens as a rule have not been placed on the list. If any are there it is because they are sole agents for enemy firms resident in enemy territory.

"*Fourthly*—When, however, clear abuse of cable facilities has been proved, a firm or individual may be found on the list. By abuse is meant the use of a secret code or of cloaks to cover the fact that cables are being used in a particular interest. In very few such cases will there be found to be United States citizens."

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is quoted by the New York *World* as saying: "There is no doubt Great Britain has a right to tell her own citizens they can not trade with Germans, and I am inclined to think she is within her rights when she puts a ban on citizens of a neutral country." And even so good a German-American as Herman A. Metz, who is one of the leading importers of German dyes, assured a representative of the Brooklyn *Eagle* that "there isn't a shadow of a right to kick about this blacklist thing." And to another interviewer he said:

"Black list or no black list, the owners of neutral ships don't dare carry a cargo unless they know they will not get in trouble with the British. These lists have been extended to every country in the world and nothing can be done about them."

In fact, we read in the news columns of *The World* that large quantities of merchandise for South America are held up as a result of the latest black list:

"Some of the largest foreign-trade houses instructed their clerks not to accept any shipments until the British agents had been asked about the status of the customers.

"Under the order, as it is interpreted by American firms which have no German or Austrian connections, they will be banned from doing business with Great Britain or the colonies unless they refuse to negotiate with those on the black list."

"It is more than a coincidence," declares the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, "that this black list should appear just at the time when the Germans have solved the question of restoring commercial relations with the United States by submarine merchantmen." And the New York *Evening Mail* argues that Great Britain is "violating a fundamental of international law," because—

"A firm incorporated in the United States is an American citizen, no matter whose money is in the corporation. American citizens are supposed to be protected by our treaties with Great Britain in the enjoyment of unabridged rights to trade."

The British black list, agrees the Boston *Transcript*, "menaces the good relations between the Entente Powers and the United States for two reasons":

"The first is that it appears to overthrow the principle which is inherent in international law, that commercial concerns have the nationality of the country in which they are domiciled, even if they are foreign-owned. The second reason is that the black list may apply to American citizens when they are the agents of German, Austrian, or Turkish firms. By this proceeding, the British Government, and the other Entente Powers following it, cut off American citizens from rights of trade which are supposed to be guaranteed by commercial treaties and other international arrangements, as well as by the common law. These Powers, by this act, seek to deprive our citizens of rights or privileges which we freely grant to their subjects and citizens. It is needless to say that this is a thing which should not tamely be endured."

Altogether it is "a foolish proceeding that is bound to make trouble and can do Great Britain no good at all," thinks the

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Philadelphia *Press*, and the New York *Times* finds it "quite the most tactless, foolish and unnecessary act of the British Government during the war." And in the New York *World* we read:

"The power of this country to inflict injury upon England is so enormous that we can only feel amazement at the folly of a Ministry which, by its misuse of sea-power, seems deliberately bent on provoking retaliation."

"Thirdly.—Except in so far as coal may be found on the list, no articles have been placed on the list. If any are there it is because they are sole agents for enemy firms resident in enemy territory.

"Fourthly.—Articles have been placed on the list because they are supplied by firms or individuals who are trading with the enemy, and who refuse to cease doing so. The fact that a firm or individual has been proved, a firm or individual may be found on the list. The object is merely to prevent trading with the enemy."

FEDERAL AID FOR HIGHWAYS

SOME DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

Shackleford Road Bill is simply a sop to the farmers, in the hope that it will secure their votes for the Democratic Party, perhaps by the New York *World's* (Dem.) observation that

"Providing the money for these expenditures, the investment on the part of the National and the respective States will be a good one. If we do not do it the present appropriation will be used up in a few years, and then what will become of the millions of dollars which are now being put into the roads? They will be scattered to the winds. This measure, signed by the President, provides $85,000,000 for road construction, of which $10,000,000 is to be spent on roads in the National parks and forests. The remainder is, during the next five years, to be distributed among the States, a third being apportioned among them in proportion to their population, a third in proportion to their area, and a third in proportion to their mileage of rural free delivery and star routes. To secure Federal aid, the State must appropriate for road-making a sum equal to that received from the National Government. In spite of this provision, and further stipulations regarding Federal cooperation in and supervision over the road-making, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) is convinced that the project is wrong in principle and is bound to open the door to gross waste of public money. Now that a beginning is made, says the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), future Congresses may be expected to appropriate for other purposes. Some of the largest foreign-trade houses, instructed their clerks not to accept any employment until the British agents had been asked about the character of the establishments for which Americans are likely to work. Public sentiment in the United States, as it has been in the form of the Panama Canal tolls, is overwhelmingly opposed to the British practise of blacklisting. So, some day, we may get our good roads built and have nothing to show for it. And we read in the no less critical Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.):

"It is more than a coincidence," declares the New-Yorker, "that this bill should appear just at the time when the farmers are clamoring for relief. Just as the Democrats have been forced to adopt Republican policies in order to win votes, so they are now adopting Republican methods to secure votes. The Democrats have been in power for three years, and have done nothing for the farmers. Now, when they are about to go before the country, they are trying to buy votes with the farmers' own money

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PRESIDENT WILSON SIGNING THE RURAL-CREDITS BILL ON JULY 17.

indorsed in the platforms of all the parties, but the effort to

Thus, the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.) declares that it is

Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) doubts whether this attempt to

What this new law does is thus concisely stated by the Chicago *Journal* (Dem.):

"The bill creates a group of twelve farm-loan banks, presided over by a Federal board of five members, and provides for loan-associations. The farmer borrows from the bank, through the association, on mortgages running from five to forty years. These mortgages are used by the land-banks as the basis for farm-bonds, which are so drawn as to take rank with railroad or any other [illegible] and readily [illegible]. In other words, the new law makes [illegible] of capital [illegible] the farm lands of America."

The purpose of the law, as briefly explained by the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, "is to bring together the small farmer who wants to borrow money and the small investor who has some savings to be loaned on reliable security." It will be beneficial, declares no less an authority than *The American Agriculturist* (New York), "according to the extent to which present or would-be farmers take advantage of the opportunities it offers them." This influential organ appeals to both the farmer and the investor to make the new system a success. Of the Federal farm-loan bonds it says:

"Secured by first mortgages on well-managed farms, they should gradually become a most popular investment for small sums or large. Every individual should aim to own a Federal farm-loan bond or two to the amount of $25. Let these farm-land bonds become the people's savings-bank. They are tax free, safe, [illegible] salable when cash is needed, and yield an assured income."

And the [illegible] is admonished as follows:

"Farmers should be quick to organize to make the most and best use of the new Federal farm-loan system. . . . Unless this is done, the joint-stock land-banks, which the new law also authorizes, may get in ahead of the farmers' cooperative mortgage societies and exact high rates."

The new system, concludes *The Agriculturist*, "must be an evolution," and "it needs the sympathetic cooperation of farm borrowers, investors in farm-loan bonds, bankers and brokers. It is based upon sound principles."

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A COMING SLUMP IN WAR-ORDERS

OVER THREE BILLION DOLLARS for war-supplies of every kind and half a billion for munitions alone have been spent in this country by the Allies since the war began, according to estimates reported by the Washington *Post*. But this enormous business, as the New York *Evening Sun* and other dailies have been pointing out of late, "is on the verge of a slump." These observers are convinced by the statements of Mr. Lloyd-George quoted on page 243 and by other evidence that the Allies are now in a position to make practically all the munitions they need, while the New York *Evening Post* discerns "signs that the industrial world is beginning to believe in the coming of peace":

"From all over the globe our steel trade is receiving orders for ship-plates for merchant vessels, while it is widely reported that no war-material orders are being given to run after January 1 next. This may be in part due to the increased production of British and Russian factories; none the less, it is possible to deduce some belief in a lightening of Europe's horizon. So far as our own war-order companies are concerned, it was announced recently that the Du Pont powder-mills had cut off one shift of men, and the Westinghouse Air-Brake Company is dismantling some of the buildings it used for the making of munitions. In addition, there are known to be numerous cases where plans are already under way to convert mushroom war-order plants into factories for the production of tin-plate, dye-stuffs, and other material needed in the peaceful arts. All of this, be it noted, has disturbed Wall Street not at all, so that those prophets who have looked for a violent convulsion at the close of the war may well take courage."

Such a gradual let-down in the war-munitions business is a good thing for this country, agree several editors. We can soon judge, says the Washington *Times*, "whether general prosperity in this country is at such high tide that its overflow can fill the industrial interstices left by the falling off of special war-orders." By thus being able "to discount the effect of the disappearance of the business on which our prosperity rested," thinks the Baltimore *News*, "we are avoiding convulsion when otherwise the end of the war might have been reasonably sure to provoke it." The gradual decline in making arms and ammunition will also help, the New York *Commercial* thinks, by tending to relieve the scarcity of labor. No matter how long the war may last, it adds,

"It is probable that we have seen the best days of the trade in arms and ammunition. Instead of repining we should go after other business aggressively in all parts of the world."

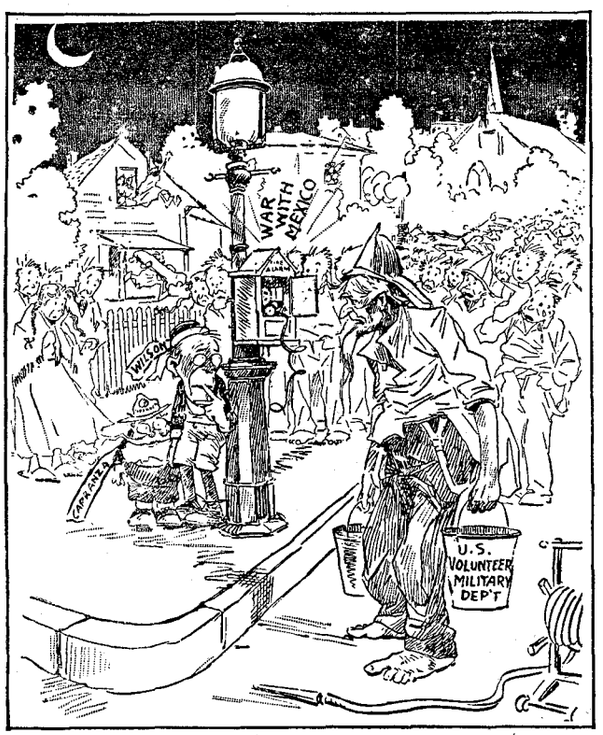
As an important spokesman for the most important industry affected by these developments, *The Iron Age* sets it down as "a noteworthy fact that several companies which produced shells are not anxious for further work of the kind if it were to be had. One reason may be the closer margin of profit which has prevailed in recent months, while another is the extent to which activity in the regular lines of these companies has increased."

A representative of one of the Allied nations is quoted by the New York *Evening Sun* as saying of the war-order situation:

"A maximum of production of shells, etc., in your country will be reached in October. There may be some falling off in the business previous to that time, but in the late fall and winter the decline will be general.

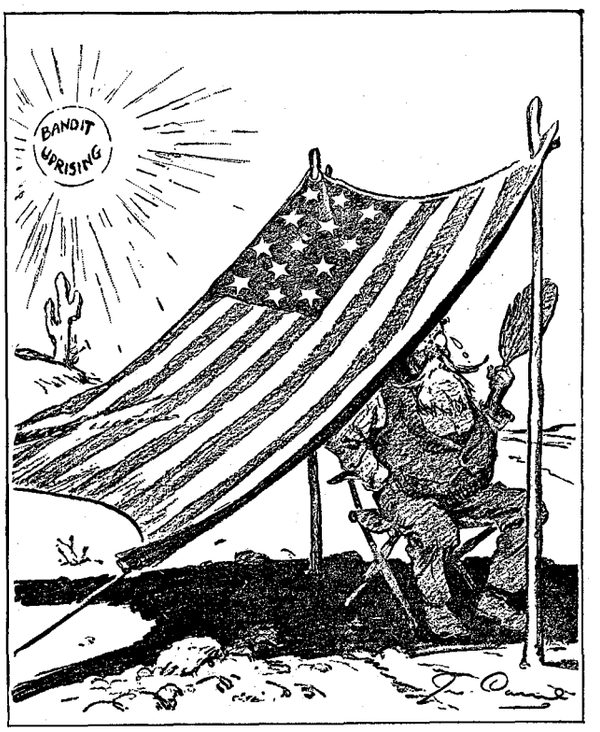
"Several reasons may be attributed to the passing of the munitions boom. In the first place, large contracts which had to be placed outside of the home countries because of the inability of the manufacturers there to fill them have been completed. In the meantime the home industries have been developed to such a point that they are now able to meet the situation. That is so in England, and I believe the same thing has been done in France and Russia. . . . . .

"There still seems to be need for plenty of shells, munitions, and machinery, and for that reason my Government and others of the Allies will continue to look to the United States to furnish raw materials. Metals will be needed in great quantities, and so will castings. While the shipment of manufactured munitions will undoubtedly fall off in the very near future, there will, on the other hand, be an increase in the export of the raw materials."



THE FALSE ALARM.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.



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COOLING OFF!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

THE WAR THAT WAS NOT.

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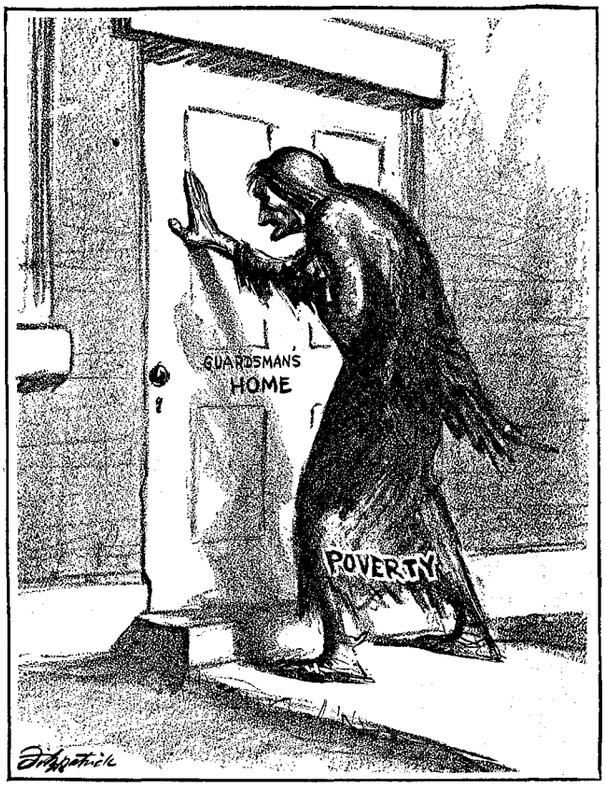

ANOTHER RAIDER.
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

A YEAR!—OF THIS?
—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*

THE MILITIAMAN'S PROBLEM—AT HOME AND AT THE FRONT.

THE ALLIES' NEW SEA-DECREE

BY FORMALLY ABANDONING a "discredited document," as the New York *Tribune* calls the Declaration of London, the Allies may change the theory of their policy toward neutral sea-borne trade, but the Philadelphia *Press* does not see how they can change its practise. For, according to *The Press*, British practise "has done all it has thought necessary to stop trade which it supposed might ultimately reach Germany without the slightest regard to the limitations prescribed by the Declaration of London." This Declaration, as our readers doubtless remember, was drawn up after a conference of representatives of the Naval Powers in 1909 as an interpretation, a clarification of the laws of naval warfare, which would place them upon a clear legal basis. One of the American delegates, Admiral Stockton, said of the Declaration:

"As for its provisions for defined contraband and free lists, for the limitation of area of capture in blockading operations, for limitation of confiscation of vessels as carriers of contraband, for the release and continuance on their course of vessels with small amounts of contraband, for the restriction of the destruction of neutral prizes to cases of urgent necessity, for the differentiating in cases of unneutral service, and for compulsory compensation in many additional cases, it has, by their adoption, relieved neutral cargoes and vessels from many vexatious uncertainties and neutral trade from many fetters without sacrificing any necessary belligerent rights in times of war."

Tho not ratified unanimously by the conferring Powers and thus not made binding, the principles of the Declaration were followed by the Allies for a time after the outbreak of the war. But the new conditions of warfare led to various successive modifications, and, on July 8, England and France announced the formal abandonment of the Declaration and their decision to confine themselves in the future "simply to applying the historic and admitted rules of the law of nations."

To explain what the Allied Governments meant by such application of international law, there was issued a British Order in Council stating that these rules will henceforth be observed:

"*First*—The hostile destination required for the condemnation of contraband articles shall be presumed to exist until the contrary is shown if the goods are consigned to or for an enemy authority or agent of an enemy State, or to or for a person in the territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to or for a person who, during the present hostilities, has forwarded contraband goods to an enemy authority or agent of an enemy State, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or if the goods are consigned 'to order,' or if the ship's papers do not show who is the real consignee of the goods.

"*Secondly*—The principle of continuous voyage or ultimate destination shall be applicable both in cases of contraband and blockade.

"*Thirdly*—A neutral vessel carrying contraband with papers indicating a neutral destination which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.

"*Fourthly*—A vessel carrying contraband shall be liable to capture and condemnation if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume, or freight, forms more than half the cargo."

This order indicates, to quote the Philadelphia *Press* again,

"a purpose to continue to disregard the earnest remonstrance of the United States against her encroachments on our trade. We have protested. We have endeavored, on paper, at least, to maintain our neutral rights, and the answer received is a new Order in Council, drawing still tighter the mesh which catches and holds at its pleasure neutral commerce on the high seas."

Yet *The Public Ledger* of the same city can see no objection to the last of the four rules, which, indeed, was taken from the Declaration of London. "There is more controversial matter in the other three rules, but it would be difficult to find in at least two of them any positive 'breach of international law.'" The third rule is, in the *Public Ledger's* judgment, objectionable—

"It is contrary to the accepted practise, and, if put into operation, would probably give the aggrieved party a good case for the damages which the Allies declare their intention of paying if they commit any act which is 'unjustifiable.' Apart from this, there is nothing in the Order which can fairly be held as an infringement on neutral rights."

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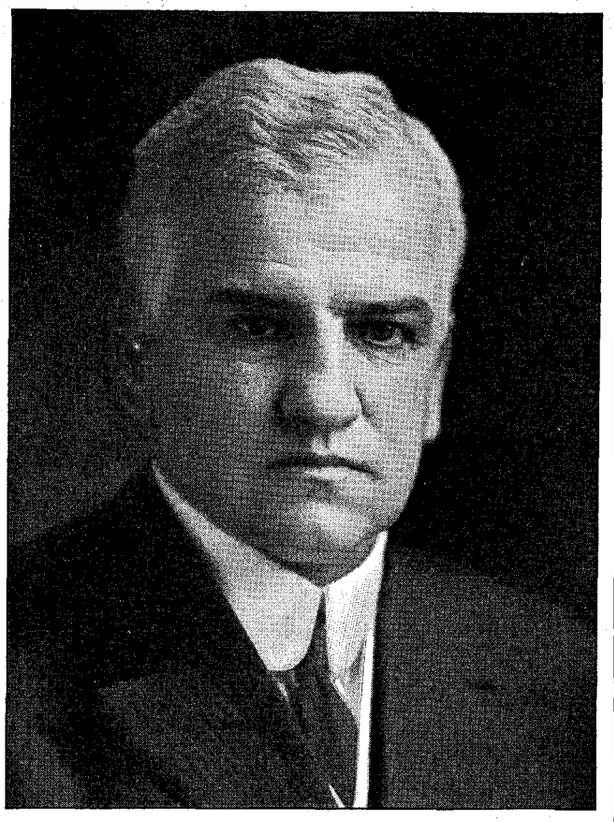
ANOTHER SUPREME COURT "RADICAL"

WHEN PRESIDENT WILSON named John Hessin Clarke to succeed Charles Evans Hughes in the Supreme Court there was sent out from the White House a brief biographical statement which, as the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) observes, calls attention to the nominee's progressive tendencies "as if to challenge any who would find political significance in the appointment to make the most of it." Judge Clarke has always been a Democrat, says the New York *World* (Dem.), "but is singularly like Justice Brandeis in having been a successful corporation lawyer whose practise served only to quicken his sympathies and activities for the causes of political and social justice." When the new justice takes his seat, writes a Cleveland correspondent to the New York *Call* (Soc.), "there will be another radical on the bench. Not as radical as Justice Brandeis, but something of a near-radical." This fact does not disturb the papers already mentioned any more than it does the New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.), the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), the New York *American* (Ind.), or the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.). But following so closely on the heels of the Brandeis appointment the choice of such a radical "is likely to be viewed with some doubt and misgiving by the conservative part of the public," in the New York *Times's* (Ind. Dem.) opinion. President Wilson comes in for some criticism from New York and Pennsylvania papers for choosing a new justice from Ohio, giving that State and Massachusetts each two representatives in the Supreme Court, while New York and Pennsylvania, the leading States in wealth and population, are not represented. This objection, of course, has no weight in Ohio. There his nomination "brings pleasure to the people," according to the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.), which says Judge Clarke served with such distinction in the Federal District Court for Northern Ohio, he has been "so fair and fearless an interpreter of the law," that "Republican papers promptly joined in the chorus of praise and approval." In short, *The Dispatch* thinks he "is of the stuff of which Supreme Court justices should be made."



"I'M A LAWYER FOR A CORPORATION, BUT NOT A CORPORATION LAWYER."

Said Judge John H. Clarke some years ago, and his record, both at the bar and on the bench, has been such that he is spoken of as the second "radical" chosen by President Wilson for the Supreme Court.

Judge Clarke's qualifications, as seen by President Wilson, are partially revealed in the brief White-House statement already mentioned. It reads:

"John Hessin Clarke, the present United States District Judge at Cleveland, was born at Lisbon, Ohio, September 18, 1857; was graduated at Western Reserve University in 1877, and admitted to the Ohio bar in 1878. Up to the time of his appointment as District Judge in 1914, he practised law in all the courts of Ohio, having a large and varied practise.

"In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat, having run against Mark Hanna for the United States Senate in 1903. He has been conspicuous in progressive movements in Ohio and in the country.

"He has been for some time the President of the Short Ballot League in Ohio. Judge Clarke is a bachelor and has devoted the leisure of his life to wide reading, so that he is a man of broad and varied culture and probably the most gifted orator in Ohio. Since he has been District Judge in Cleveland he has taken especial interest in the naturalization and Americanization of foreign-born citizens."

It is further noted by the press that tho a railroad lawyer—at one time counsel for the Nickel Plate Railroad—Judge Clarke advocated a two-cent-fare law in Ohio, and was an ally of the late Tom L. Johnson in the Cleveland fight for three-cent street-railroad fares. His choice by the President for the Supreme Court is, incidentally, credited by many papers to the influence of War Secretary Baker, a fellow adherent of Johnson. Three events in his judicial career point to his possession of a certain brand of radicalism, writes a Socialist correspondent from the same city to the New York *Call:*

"*First*—He ordered the carshops of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad at Brewster, Ohio, reopened when the road's receiver closed them to cut expenses. This saved a town's wage-earners their jobs.

"*Secondly*—He advocated teaching aliens American citizenship, and sought to make an impressive ceremony of a foreigner's induction into the privileges and duties of a citizen of the United States.

"*Thirdly*—In a 'preparedness' address in Cleveland he declared preparedness must start with the workingmen. 'If we expect labor to fight our nation's battles we must give labor a nation worth fighting for,' said Clarke."

It is evident from this record, says the New York *American* (Ind.), "that Justice Clarke is a 'people's man' well fitted to sit by Brandeis on the Supreme Bench," and *The American* congratulates the President on his choice. So does the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), declaring that "Louis D. Brandeis and John H. Clarke take to the nation's highest court a sympathy with aspirations of the average man, woman, and child, and an appreciation of their rights under the laws." The policy of appointing such men is thus justified in an editorial in *Law Notes* (Northport, N. Y.):

"If it were possible to create a bench of nine judges identical in mentality, view-point, and training, its decisions would have no point of superiority over those of one of its members. Patently, then, while character and learning are indispensable, granting these qualities, the strongest bench is that which represents the most diverse views on all the questions which go to the formulation of public policy. The conservative balance of power there must be, because law is a conservative science to be conservatively administered.

"But that administration is helped and not hindered by the presence of a minority which urges the claims of another viewpoint; if the majority view tends unduly to reaction, the minority potently modifies it; if the minority view is wholly wrong, the majority is forced to a more thorough vindication and a more

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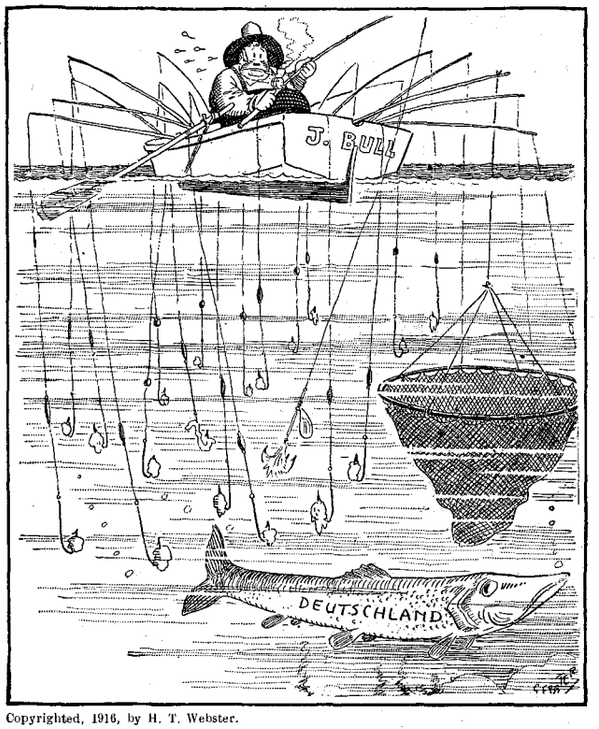

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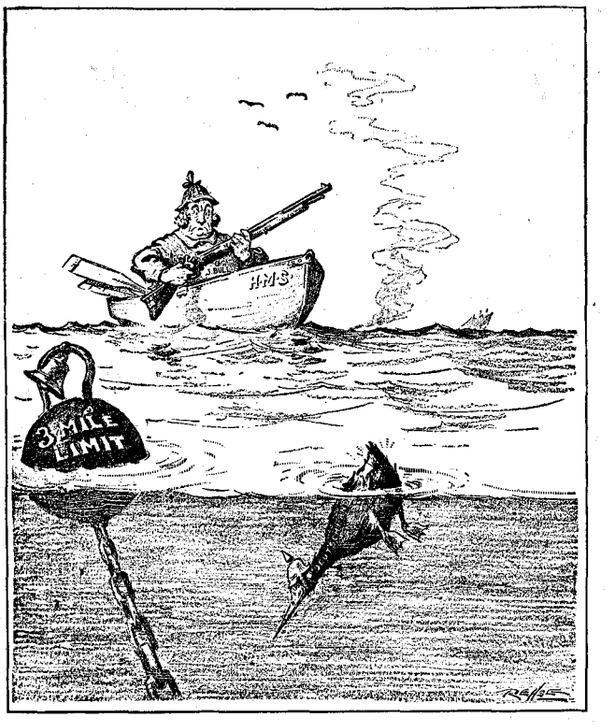
WE KNOW JUST HOW YOU FEEL, JOHN.

—Webster in the New York *Globe*.



THE BLOOMIN' GAME LAW.

—Rehse in the New York *World*.

MAKING SPORT OF AN AQUATIC SPORTSMAN.

precise exposition of its position, and the science of law profits immeasurably thereby. The bench itself is not immune from that law of nature whereby immobile waters inevitably become stale."

But we find at least one strong supporter of the President frankly worried over the policy thus noted. Says the New York *Times*:

"Following so closely upon the accession of Mr. Brandeis to the Bench, the appointment of Judge Clarke is likely to be viewed with some doubt and misgiving by the conservative part of the public; and in the slow swinging to and fro of the pendulum of public opinion there is reason to believe that conservatism, as opposed to those radical tendencies which for many years found such full expression, has come to be the predominant feeling of the country. It is as yet too early to judge the mind of the new appointee save by its working in the past. Theories of social justice which were his guide when he was associated with Tom Johnson will do Judge Clarke no harm if they are not permitted unduly to influence him in the construction of statutes. When laws are interpreted in accordance with the views the Bench may entertain of social justice, all is awry. Social injustice is odious, and we can not reasonably assume that Congress or legislatures ever intend it. But if acts of Congress should be construed out of their plain meaning and intent because of the court's view that social justice would be promoted by a forced interpretation, the coordination and independence of the departments of the Government go by the board, the legislative function passes from Congress to the court."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

COLONEL ROOSEVELT seems to be doing his hating more quietly than he was a while back.—*Ohio State Journal.*

DURING forty years of Republican rule no shark ever invaded New York waters. Down with Wilson.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

MAYBE those smart sharks followed the German submarine over in the expectation of another *Lusitania* incident.—*Boston Transcript.*

EVENTS have so shaped themselves as to reduce Mr. Perkins's checkbook to the status of a private institution.—*Washington Star.*

IT is likely that Thomas Mott Osborne is the only man who has had cause to regard a second term at Sing Sing with satisfaction.—*New York World.*

IT'S difficult to believe that a person brave enough to visit Coney Island on a Sunday would be kept out of the surf by fear of a mere shark.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE present prosperity is temporary, says Mr. Hughes. Probably he is right. We can't expect the Democrats to keep the upper hand forever. —*Charleston News and Courier.*

FARMERS are patriotic, but sending their boys as militiamen on a wild-goose chase to Mexico right in harvesting-time is not likely to make many farm votes for Mr. Wilson.—*Kansas City Journal.*

WITH two ex-Presidents actively supporting him, Mr. Hughes, in the event of his election, may find the question "What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?" extremely troublesome.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

LET us hope that the German dyes brought over in the *Deutschland* will increase the hemoglobin content in the pale face of George Washington as it appears on the two-cent postage-stamp.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE four leading batsmen of baseball come from Georgia, Virginia, South Carolina, and Texas. The era of reconstruction is evidently over. The carpetbaggers have given way to the three-baggers for good.—*New York Tribune.*

ALL an irreconcilable Moose can see in harmony is the harm.—*Boston Transcript.*

SING SING'S happy prisoners have given Tom Osborne the freedom of the place.—*Washington Post.*

CONFISCATING the Hearst ranch at least shows that Carranza has a sense of humor.—*New York Telegraph.*

OF course a boat of any kind bringing 750 tons of dyestuffs would put a slightly different color on the situation.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

COUNTRY boarding-house keepers are wondering now if those city boarders are going to try to enforce this new rural-credits law.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT is a dull day in England when there is not found some new way in which David Lloyd-George may save the British Empire.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

IT is said that the Moros have "laid down the sword, and taken up the baseball bat." Going to forget old scores in an effort to make new ones.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

MEXICO and Mr. Wilson having formally considered the dispute settled, that leaves only 90,000,000 Americans still to pass upon the matter.—*Boston Transcript.*

"THERE are hundreds of men in America walking around the streets who are dead, but have not yet been buried."—Vice-President Marshall. Oh, well, they can't all be Vice-Presidents.—*Wall Street Journal.*

EVEN English educators are beginning to show some appreciation of timeliness. An Oxford professor has out a new edition of the parts of "Cæsar" which tell of his wars with the Germans.—*New York World.*

IF, as is hinted, Mr. Hughes has been able to convince both the woman suffragists and the antis that he is for them it is clear that the diplomacy of the country would be in competent hands were he elected.—*Chicago Daily News.*

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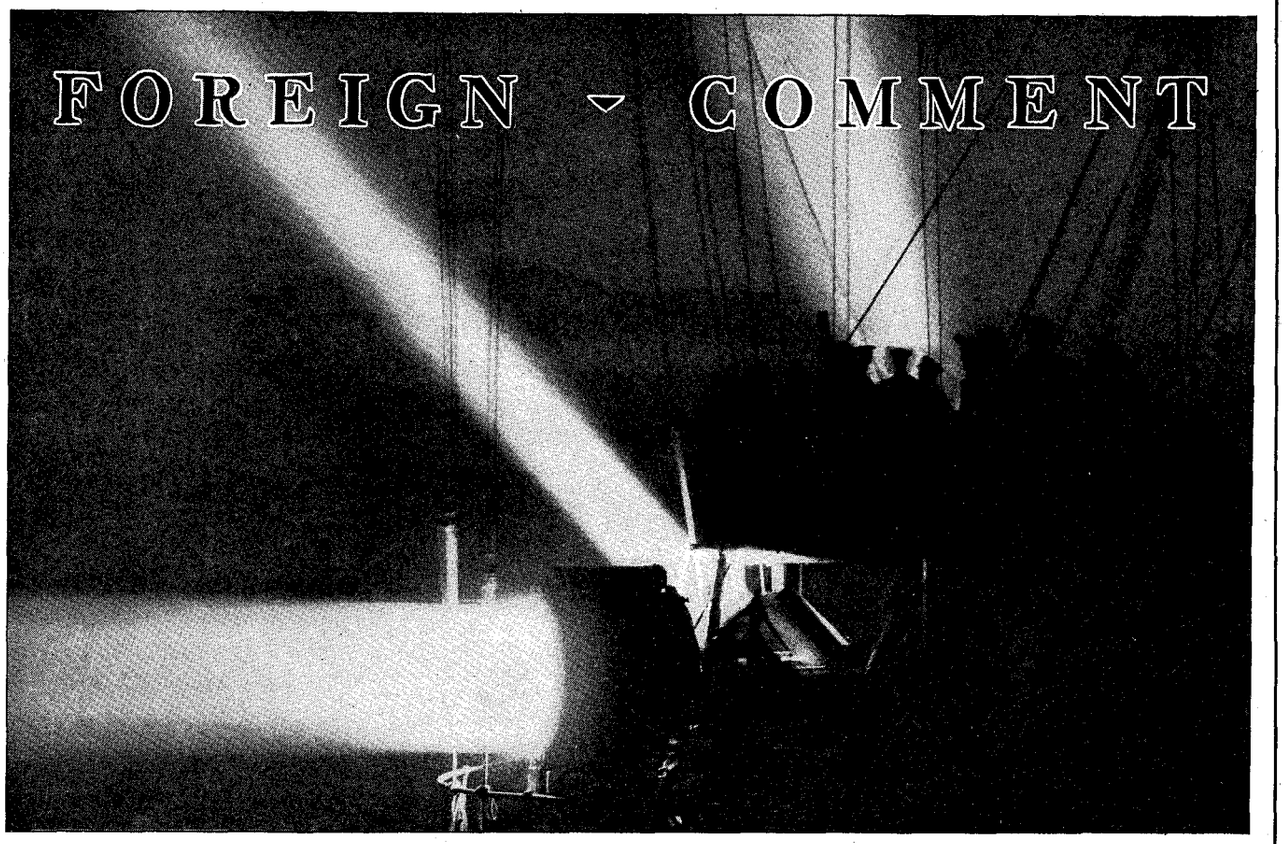
FOREIGN COMMENT



THE WATCHFUL EYES OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

One of the British battle-ships lying off Saloniki keeping its search-lights playing on the town throughout the night.

WHY GERMANY IS CONFIDENT

UNDISPUTED SUCCESS has for two long years attended the German arms, vast territories in France, Belgium, and Russia are to-day occupied, Servia and Montenegro no longer exist, and a pathway from Antwerp to Bagdad has been hewn by the German sword. These facts are not even disputed by the Allies, and for that reason we find in the press of the Fatherland a certain exasperation that the Allies should fight on instead of accepting the "logic of facts" by suing for peace. This curious desire to fight—as the German mind views it—does not in the least disturb Teuton confidence, and any but a victorious outcome of the war is unthinkable. The unshakable German faith is vividly described in the London *Times* by the "Observer" we have quoted before, who has lived in Germany since the war began and whose report is the more significant because he is freely and frankly a partizan on the side of the Allies. He writes:

"The twin bases of German confidence are belief in the invincibility of the German armies and the conviction that Germany has already obtained in the East such guaranties of future security as to be practically invulnerable."

Before adducing what are certainly weighty reasons for this assurance, he pauses to explain that it has not been shaken either by the slow progress of events before Verdun or by the Russian drive in the East. Of the first he says:

"In Allied countries it seems to be thought that the attack upon Verdun, which has cost such enormous sacrifices and has progressed so slowly, must have opened the eyes of the German masses to the true position. As far as my experience goes this supposition is erroneous. The people were told, and it has constantly been repeated to them, that the German troops before Verdun have a difficult task in hand and that it can only be performed gradually and methodically. They believe that Verdun will be taken in due course, and confidently await the day of triumph. Then, they think, the enemies of Germany will begin to realize and admit the completeness of German victory."

With regard to the Russian recovery his views run:

"When I left Germany the Russian offensive had already begun, but nothing was generally known of its success. The newspapers said little about it, and the official bulletins even indicated that it had already been checked. In any case 'it was only the Austrians.' Every true German thinks the Austrian an inferior being, a bad fighter, who only does well when officered, organized, and stiffened by Germans. The Russian troops would need to penetrate well into Hungary before any serious alarm would be felt in Germany."

He next passes on to the solid foundations upon which German confidence is based. He considers that the policy of the "*Drang nach Osten*," advocated for the last fifteen years, has sunk deep into the people's mind, and during this war they have seen it successfully consummated:

"The German people feel that with the crushing of Servia and the opening up of the route through Bulgaria to Constantinople and beyond, the first and most essential portion of this great scheme has been realized; and they do not for a moment believe that their mastery of the highway to the East can now be seriously challenged. Consequently, they are confident that, as soon as the enemy shall have recognized defeat and left Germany at the head of an immense *Zollverein* stretching from Antwerp to the Persian Gulf, no power on earth and no British blockade will ever be able to repeat a policy of 'starving Germany out.' The symbol of this great achievement is the *Balkanzug*, the Balkan express, which runs twice a week from Antwerp to Constantinople. This German train has now replaced—the Germans believe forever—the former International Orient Express.

"It is not that the Germans have given up the idea of challenging British naval supremacy or of obtaining 'the freedom of the seas' for German sea-borne trade. The disputes between the partizans of 'Central Europe' and those of 'world-trade' have, in reality, little importance. The two aims are complementary to each other. The Germans mean to secure both. But, for the moment, it is the 'Central European' and eastward tendency that predominates, because the only field which, for the moment, lies open to German enterprise is to be found in the East."

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Nor, he says, is this confidence an empty or idle thing; it is something to be worked for and acted upon. This, he tells us, is being done, and, before describing the steps taken, he asks:

"Is it any wonder that having secured, as they believe, the highway to the East, and, with it, the power to throttle Russia on the Bosporus at their pleasure, the Germans should be confident? The best proof of their confidence lies in the efforts they are now making to organize, develop, and extend their inland waterways so as to make it possible for vessels of 1,000 tons to pass from Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, or any other port on any large German river or canal to the Black Sea by way of the Danube. This 'Danube question' is to-day the foremost question in Germany. Preparations are being made to link up by a system of canals not only the Rhine, Danube, and Elbe, but every important German waterway. In the past this 'canal scheme' was chiefly Bavarian. Now it has become national and imperial. . . . . .

"One of the objects of the 'Danube scheme' is to secure for Germany the control of both banks of the Danube, from source to mouth. Throughout Austria and Hungary and along the Servo-Bulgarian shore the control is assured. It is hoped to bring Roumania into the scheme by persuasion or force, and to compensate her by securing for her possession of the Russian shore of the lower Danube. Thus German control of the whole waterway would be complete, and would, together with the control of the railway route, link Germany indissolubly with the East."

Our "Observer" then proceeds to comfort his readers by hinting that this confidence can be shaken. He says:

"This, then, is the second basis of German confidence. Together with the belief in military invincibility, it supports the faith of the German people in complete victory. How can this basis be overthrown? Only by cutting across and interrupting German communications with the East. Were Bulgaria to be defeated, either by the Allies alone or with the help of Roumania, German confidence would receive a fatal shock. The presence of an Allied force at Saloniki has been a thorn in the German side, because of the potential menace it has constituted to the safety of the land and water routes to the East. Should that menace become real, the greatest alarm would be felt. The cutting of those routes and the reestablishment of Servia would bring about the ruin of German hopes and the collapse of German confidence not less surely than the winning of military victories over German armies on the Western and the Russian fronts."

THE WATERSHED OF THE WAR

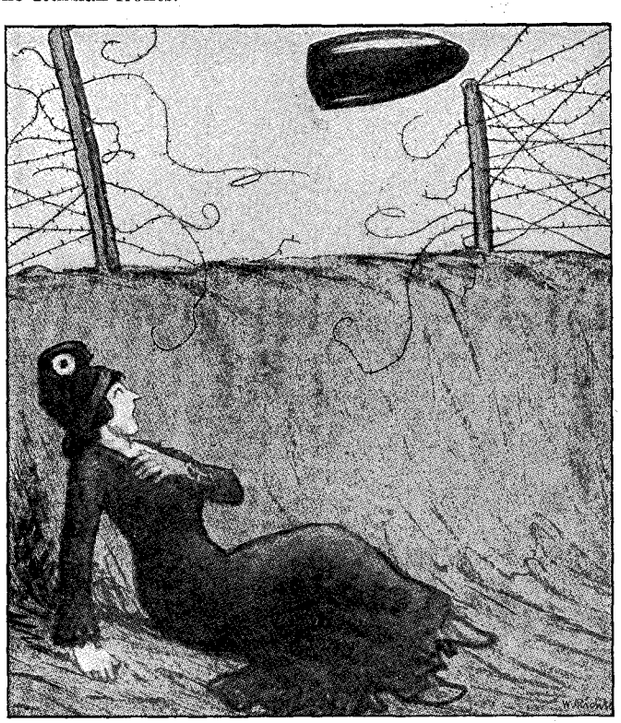
"THE BATTLE OF EUROPE," to use the significant phrase of the *Berliner Tageblatt's* military expert, Major Moraht, is being waged, and both sides expect the next few weeks to be "decisive of the issue of the whole war," as Major Moraht expresses it. The Allies claim that victory is in sight—afar off, it is true, but still visible; and that maker of picturesque phrases, Mr. David Lloyd-George, now British Minister of War, says: "We have crossed the watershed and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction. This change is due to the improvement in our equipment." This dictum he made before a great Allied Conference on Munitions, which assembled in London on July 13. In his view the success of the Allied offensive is a matter of guns and ammunition, of which, he claims, he and his colleagues have enough and to spare. As far as concerns the conditions for which, until recently, he has been responsible, he tells us:

"Most of our new factories are now complete, most of the machinery has been set up. Hundreds of thousands of men and women, hitherto unaccustomed to metal and chemical work, have been trained for munitions-making.

"Every month we are turning out hundreds of guns and howitzers, light, medium, and heavy; our heavy guns are rolling in at a great rate and we are turning out nearly twice as much ammunition in a single week, and, what is more, nearly three times as much heavy shell, as we fired in the great offensive in September, altho the ammunition we expended in that battle was the result of many weary weeks' accumulation.

"The new factories and workshops we set up have not yet attained one-third their full capacity, but their output is now increasing with great rapidity. Our main difficulty in organization, construction, equipment, labor-supply, and readjustment has been solved. If officials, employers, and workmen keep at it with the same zeal and assiduity as they have hitherto employed, our supplies will soon be overwhelming."

Perhaps this ability on the part of the British troops to command all the ammunition they desire accounts for what the *Berliner Tageblatt* calls "the unexpected vigor" of their attack. Certainly, such vigor does not seem to have been anticipated in the Fatherland, for semiofficial organs, for the first time



FALSE SECURITY

Poor, deceived France! The air trembles with the *reality* of Verdun!
—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

JOFFRE—"Still no result!"
VOICES FROM THE GRAVE—"And do you call *this* no result, General?"
—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

HOW GERMANY REGARDS THE WESTERN FRONT.

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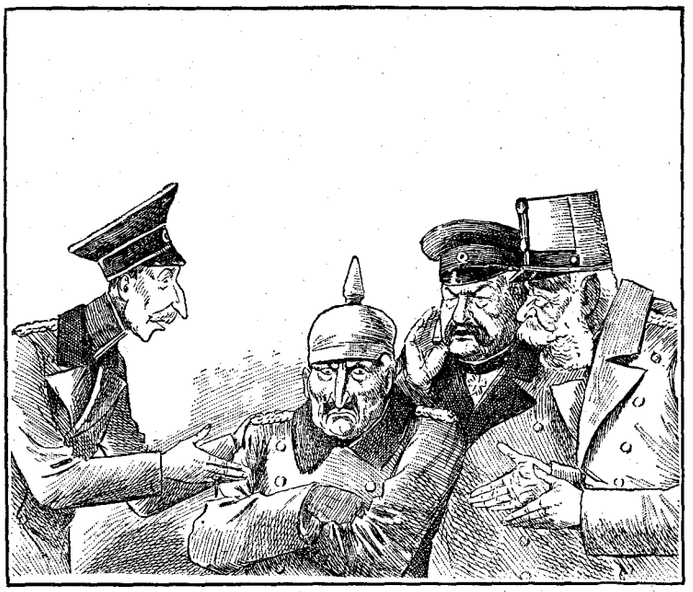

REENFORCEMENTS WANTED!

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

SMASHING BLOWS!

THE ALL-HIGHEST—"I wonder how long my dear friend and ally can stand that." —*Le Journal* (Paris).

AS THE ALLIES VIEW THE BIG PUSHES.

since the war began, find it necessary to explain in detail the German "retirements" on the Somme and to hint that others may follow, but at the same time the voice of the press is unanimous in assuring the people that final victory belongs to the Fatherland, whatever may happen. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* admits that the situation is "unpleasant" and appeals for national unity and confidence. It says:

"We may await coming events with complete confidence in the leadership of our armies, but the hour demands one thing above all: that we remember that everywhere gigantic combats are developing which may bring about far-reaching decisions. An appeal must therefore be directed to the entire nation to stand firm like our beloved Army, with one will and one deed. . . . . .

"Even if living conditions here and there approach privation, they will be nothing as compared with the ordinary sufferings of the population of a besieged fortress. . . . . .

"To be united in every direction is to lighten the situation for the Government. That to-day is our foremost duty. We are a nation in arms. Then let us be strong, as the German Army is strong. The questions of the hour will then solve themselves for all of us and carry victory into our hearts."

The German General Staff appeals to the people at home to take a calm view of events, and says:

"The enemy is sending out every few hours claims to have taken villages, woods, and thousands of prisoners, in reports that are no longer couched in the language of soldiers, but are fantastic hymns of victory that mock truth, in an effort to undermine German confidence."

Discussing this appeal, the *Berliner Tageblatt* remarks:

"The highest leadership of our nation's armies, which for nearly two years has held our fate in its hands, speaks to us—the same highest leadership which has with wisdom and clear-sightedness survived a whole row of critical days and has led us to victory in many theaters of war. Our highest leadership deserves our confidence. The Army trusts it. Why should not those at home do the same?

"It would be a sorry page in the history of the war if it were later said that, altho our victorious armies, unshaken, fulfilled their duties, those at home did not. As yet this cannot be said of us, but nevertheless we shall harken to the admonition from Great Headquarters. Our warriors defy fire and steel. Those at home, too, will not allow themselves to be shaken by an ocean of printed paper. The Nation and Army are one in their will to win and their confidence in victory. The whole military situation affords us good prospects for the future, and the lying reports of our enemies should hardly succeed in robbing the German nation of its 'calm and confidence' which the soldier must feel at his back if he is to expend joyously his all in defense of his home."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* refers to Germany as having her back to the wall. The passage runs:

"In these hundred weeks of war we have not yet succeeded in forcing our enemies to peace, notwithstanding their failures. The hopes of the enemy are still strong. They are showing more and more arrogance. Every man and every woman in Germany must be imprest by the fact that this war is a question of life and death to us.

"It would be vain to hope for mercy if our enemies succeed in their plans. There is nothing left for us but to fight with our backs to the wall until such victory be achieved that we can force peace on our foes. In this our only hope lies—in the grimmest warfare at the front, supported by our resistance at home and by our iron will to hold out. To him who can best hold his nerves in rein will be the victory.

"Successes we have in plenty. What we have left to do is to dictate peace. *Deutschland über Alles!*"

The people are told to expect a few reverses in offensives of this sort and are warned not to be discouraged by them; for example, in the course of an optimistic article, the *Düsseldorfer Generalanzeiger* remarks:

"The undertaking is not so easy by any means as our enemies thought, if they hoped that the British sportsmen would find themselves opposed by boys of sixteen and seventeen. The unbroken German line, which, in spite of hurricane fires, in spite of their poison-gas attacks, stand firm, as it ever will, has taught them that a bitter offensive like the one now raging, and which we know perfectly well is not by any means at an end, will claim new and heavy sacrifices.

"They must necessarily achieve some local successes, but at this early stage we can say that when this terrible battle comes to an end the result, thanks to the tenacity, courage, and efficiency of our troops and the iron energy and superior coolness of our leaders, will not be in favor of the enemy."

Colonel Gädke reviews the situation in the Berlin *Vorwärts* and follows the usual Social-Democratic tradition of taking the gloomiest possible view. His conclusion runs:

"Of course we stand now only at the beginning of a great fight which may be expected to last long. A duration of weeks and months is a characteristic feature of modern decisive battles. It may be assumed that our chief difficulties are still before us."

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LIEBKNECHT'S SWAN-SONG

"THE UNCROWNED KING OF POTSDAM" was the former title of Dr. Liebknecht, the Social Democratic representative of the Kaiser's residential city, but he has now been branded with the stigma of a traitor. His unconquerable opposition to the war disrupted the powerful Socialist party, and his speeches in the Reichstag and throughout the country were a source of irritation and embarrassment to the Government. The final offense, which caused his arrest for treason, was the speech he delivered before a great Labor-day demonstration in the Potsdamerplatz, in Berlin, on May 1, of which we find a vivid account, by a spectator, in the columns of the *New Yorker Volkszeitung*, one of the organs of the German Socialists in America. Describing the scene in the Potsdamerplatz, the writer says:

"It was two o'clock in the afternoon. Tens of thousands of people in the streets and crowds are coming from everywhere. The strange thing about the gathering is its complete silence. Not a sound is to be heard—only the noise of countless feet. Women and children predominate. The men, for the most part, are of advanced age. Liebknecht is to deliver a speech."

The sentiments for which Dr. Liebknecht was sentenced on June 28 to thirty months in prison for "general insubordination and treasonable utterances" are then reported. He said:

"Comrades, some time ago a witty Social Democrat observed: 'We Prussians are a privileged people. We have the right to serve as soldiers, we are entitled to bear upon our shoulders the entire burden of taxation, and we are expected to hold our tongues.' So it is. The authorities never cease to call upon us to keep silent. Quite a simple thing—hold your tongue, that's all. Don't talk! If you are hungry, don't talk! If your children starve, don't talk! They ask for milk—hold your tongue! They ask for bread—don't say a word!

"Comrades, we are starving, but no one must know it—least of all the soldiers. Such news would weaken the warlike spirit of the fighters, therefore, don't complain. Women, hide away the truth from your own men! Lie; don't tell the truth, lest the soldiers in the trenches learn how things stand. Prussian censorship takes good care that this does not happen. Poor German soldier, he really deserves pity. Under the compulsion of a warlike Government he has invaded a foreign country, and is doing his bloody work, suffering untold horrors. Death reigns on the battle-field and his children at home are succumbing to hunger and want. The poor mother is in distress and can not share her grief with her husband.

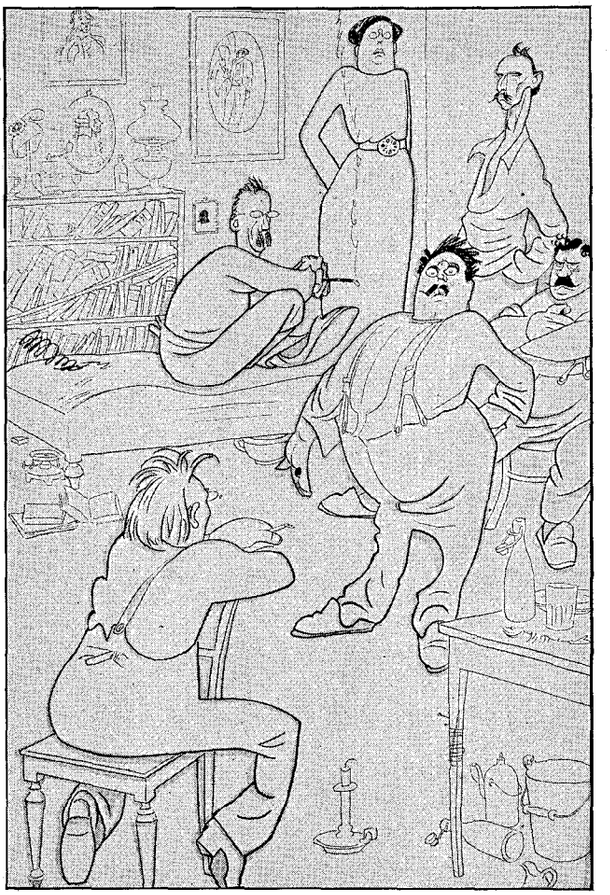
"The workers of Germany have to bleed because such is the will of the capitalists, of the superpatriots, of the cannon-makers. The people have to make bloody sacrifices without a murmur in order that these robbers may mint gold out of their valuable lives. The war was ushered in with a lie, so that the workers would rush to the battle-fields, and now the lie still presides over the continuance of this awful carnage."

At this point the police evidently considered it time to interfere, and the *Volkszeitung's* correspondent tells us:

"Liebknecht had scarcely finished the last sentence when the ranks became disturbed. Something happened. I looked round—endless waves of human heads. Liebknecht is being dropt down from the platform; his comrades follow him. The children are alarmed, the air is full of cries. Then—a movement never to be forgotten. I am lifted off my feet by a human wave and carried aside. The police break into the crowd, they trample many underfoot and throw others to the ground.

"We gather in the evening to discuss the situation. We number between 25 and 30 persons. Almost everybody is a soldier. Some are officers in uniform. Where is Liebknecht? No one knows—not even his wife."

Dr. Liebknecht was sent to prison to await trial for this and many other equally inflammable speeches. The court reduced the charge of treason—carrying with it the death penalty—to one of treasonable utterances, and, in sentencing the Socialist deputy to thirty months in prison, passed the minimum sentence allowed by the law. Many of the German papers draw attention to the curious fact that trials for treason were taking place simultaneously in England and Germany, and comment somewhat forcibly upon the fact that Dr. Liebknecht escapes with the lightest penalty known to the law while Sir Roger Casement is sentenced to death. None the less, Dr. Liebknecht's condemnation seems to have excited a good deal of opposition in the Fatherland, and the *Zurcher Zeitung* tells us that riots have occurred in Leipzig, Chemnitz, Berlin, and Dresden.



AT THIS GREAT HISTORIC MOMENT.

CHORUS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATS—"How on earth shall we manage without Liebknecht?"
—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

CANADA'S VIEW OF MEXICO—One of the leading weeklies of Canada, the Toronto *Saturday Night*, in a sympathetic article on our Mexican relations, tells us what is at the root of the trouble down there. It says:

"Agrarian laws must be passed in Mexico before anything approximating permanent peace can come over that stricken country. The potential wealth of Mexico is enormous, and the people, under fair and favorable laws, properly administered, should be contented and peaceful, and, moreover, they no doubt would. The trouble in Mexico begins and ends with the land problem, for to-day twelve millions of natives are deprived of homesteads in their own land. Mexico is a country of vast estates, mean, low wages, little work, commercial tyranny, death from near starvation, and at last a pauper's grave. The average Mexican would work if he could, but as he can not obtain a decent living in this manner for himself and his family, he takes to warfare as the only way out. . . . . .

"The twelve million Mexican Indians are to-day little better than slaves. At least half of them are absolutely illiterate, and naturally have scant appreciation of the real situation in their own and neighboring countries. And here is where the danger lies in respect to the United States. These poor Mexicans are being led to believe that any armed intervention on the part of the United States means permanent occupation. That a country should take the trouble to do for them what the United States did for Cuba is beyond their comprehension. As for the educated minority, they being the landowners, who would naturally suffer from the introduction of any just system of agrarian laws, it is wisdom on their part to inflame the minds of the ignorant by false statements as regards America's aims."

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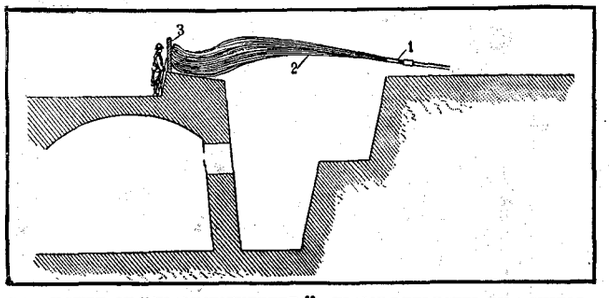
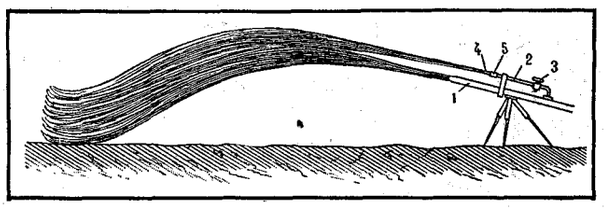
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

LIQUID FIRE AS A WEAPON

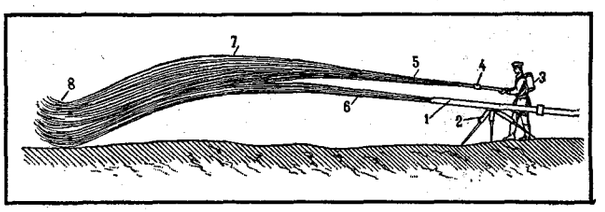
AMONG THE CURIOUS REVIVALS of ancient or medieval modes of attack in the present war none perhaps is more interesting than the German use of the old "sea-fire," or of something that seems to resemble the descriptions of that Byzantine precursor of gunpowder. The device is simplicity itself: nothing but a blazing jet of combustible liquid. If we are to believe the daily papers, something of this sort was suggested to General McClellan during our own Civil War, and summarily rejected by him as not in consonance with the principles of modern warfare. Evidently the Central Powers do not agree with this dictum; but then a number of ideas of what constitutes propriety in warfare have suffered somewhat rudely during the present contest. A contributor to *The Scientific American Supplement* describes the flame-throwing device as follows:



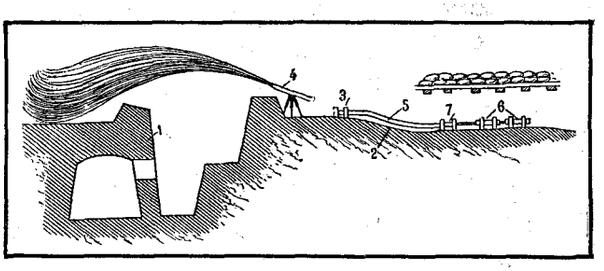
EARLY TYPE OF "FLAMMENWERFER." FLAME DEFLECTED BY A SHIELD.



"IMPROVED" TYPE, WITH ATTACHED IGNITION-JET.



"IMPROVED" APPARATUS, WITH SEPARATE IGNITION-JET.



HOW THE DEVICE IS FED FROM A PROTECTED RESERVOIR.

TYPES OF FLAME-PROJECTORS.

"Among the many scientific tools of destruction employed in the war, the so-called *Flammenwerfer* of the Germans—a more or less hoselike apparatus for hurling jets of flaming liquid—holds an important place, as much by virtue of the moral effect produced as by any material damage achieved, even tho the latter may be considerable. Contrary to the generally accepted notion, this idea of projecting upon the adverse trenches and their occupants a rain of liquid fire was no sudden afterthought of the German mind. It was conceived, studied, and perfected for several years before the war, and its history may be traced in the German patent office.

"In the earliest models, the combustible liquid was propelled by a gas-condenser out of a portable or fixt reservoir, and was lighted by some automatic device as it escaped from the nozle of the projecting instrument. Subsequent improvements have been made with the sole object of overcoming certain disadvantages inherent in this model.

"With the instrument described, the flaming jet can make its effects felt at a distance of forty or forty-five yards, but is not capable of exceeding that range effectively, because of the consumption of the liquid in transit. Further, with the main jet thus in ignition at the mouth of the apparatus, enough heat is given off to embarrass seriously the operator.

"These facts made clear the desirability of a method of ignition whereby the inflammable fluid would not begin to burn until it had almost, or quite, reached its objective. Not only would useless consumption of the fuel be thus avoided, but the effective range would be increased, and the effects of the instrument, at a given range, greatly heightened.

"To meet these demands, a double-barreled liquid-gun was devised, having the upper barrel much smaller than the lower, and pivoted so as to turn independently. The fluid is shot from the two barrels simultaneously, but only that from the upper one ignites automatically. This small, burning stream is so directed that it unites with the larger, non-burning one at any desired point, and then, of course, ignites the large jet. The small stream is then shut off, the large one continuing to flow. The flames do not spread backward along the jet toward the nozle, but are carried forward to the target, and, striking the ground, form a veritable sheet of fire, which continues to ignite the fluid as fast and as long as it falls.

"Only at this one point is the large jet in contact with the flame. All combustion, therefore, takes place at the spot where it will do the most good—or harm; and at that point a very severe conflagration takes place, much more severe than is possible when the combustible fluid wastes its substance upon the air between gun and target. It is especially to be noted that flexibility of fire is not sacrificed. By gradual change in the trajectory, the objective can be shifted without interrupting the continuity of the ignition; so that the field may be developed in any direction desired, and a rain of fire of any sort whatever produced. Further, instead of allowing the liquid to burst into flame at the moment of impact, it is often advantageous to let it flow for some time 'cold,' until the entire objective region is saturated, then, turning on the kindling jet, to produce a holocaust throughout that region.

"The method of expulsion of the jet from the apparatus, as well as means of combustion, has been greatly improved. As indicated above, in the earliest *Flammenwerfers* devised by the Germans, the inflammable liquid was driven from its reservoir by pressure of carbonic acid or other gas. But, on account of the extraordinary powers of absorption manifested toward all gases by the hydrocarbons best adapted for use as the basis of liquid fire, the best part of the expulsive gases was merely dissolved in the liquid. Not only did this cause a direct and serious diminution in pressure, but it led to mixing of liquid and gas; so that as the fluid issued from the nozle it no longer exhibited the uniform and compact structure necessary for accurate aiming and efficient combustion, but was composed of a frothy, bubbling mixture of liquid and gas, which, putting forth but feeble opposition to the atmospheric resistance, had its range materially shortened. All these difficulties are obviated by the substitution of a mechanical pump, or, if safety or convenience demand that the reservoir shall be at a considerable distance from the firing-line, several pumps in series as motive power in the expulsion of the liquid from the gun.

"The liquids most commonly employed in these *Flammenwerfers* are the low coal-tar oils resulting from the distillation of tar at a pressure of six atmospheres or more. The particular compound most used by the Germans is a mixture of gasoline and pitch. Under combustion this gives off a thick, grayish

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smoke, which not merely obscures the vision of those under fire, but has an intolerable odor."

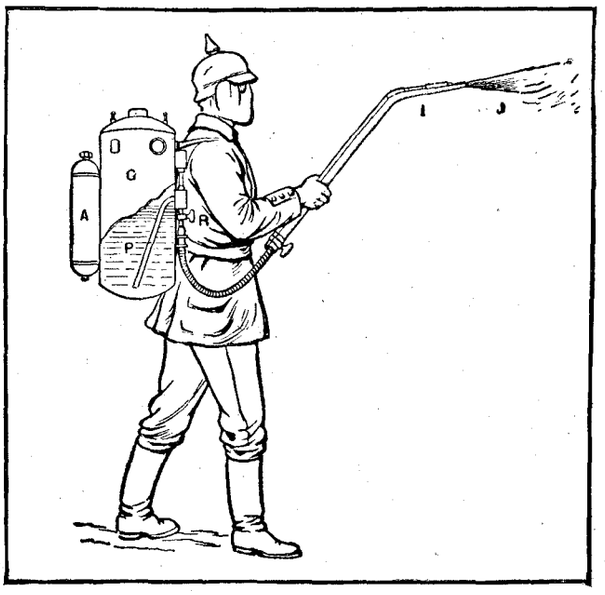
OLD OIL IN NEW BOTTLES

THERE IS A WELL-FOUNDED popular prejudice against "deodorized" foods. The odor that is removed may be that of decay, or it may indicate the presence of impurities. Removal of the odor may possibly remove also the objectionable source of the odor; but in many cases the source remains, and the deodorizing process does away only with the salutary signal warning the eater away from a poisonous product. Many of the oils now used for salads are quite properly deodorized before placing them on the market, especially when obtained from seeds. The same process, however, has been applied to inferior or impure olive-oil; and it is contended by Dr. Edward S. Hodgskin, writing in *The National Food Magazine* (Cooperstown, N. Y.), that it then constitutes a fraud. He points out that the mere chemical process of deodorization can not make the cheap oils formerly used for machinery or soap-making any more fit for human consumption. As we read:

"Olive-oil to be sold for public consumption should, if it conforms to the law, be only olive-oil prest directly from the olives and not treated otherwise than in the method prescribed by the local laws immediately at the time of pressing.

"Anything else is substitution, and oil imported into this country stamped or marked olive-oil, which has been chemically treated, even if it was originally olive-oil, is a direct violation of not only the word but the spirit of our present Pure-Food Law.

"Very recently my attention was called to a most glaring imposition on the public as well as the United States Government. I refer to the subject of deodorized olive-oils which are finding their way into this country under labels stating that the packages contain refined, filtered olive-oil. The trouble with this proposition under the most reasonable argument is this: The very so-called refining is not refining, but is the result of chemical treatments, and consequently to sell inferior oils so treated as pure olive-oil is a positive fraud. It is very apparent to any one of open mind that to take the cheapest grade of olive-oils, oils formerly used for machinery and soap-making, or oils that have become rancid or that have been used only for illuminating



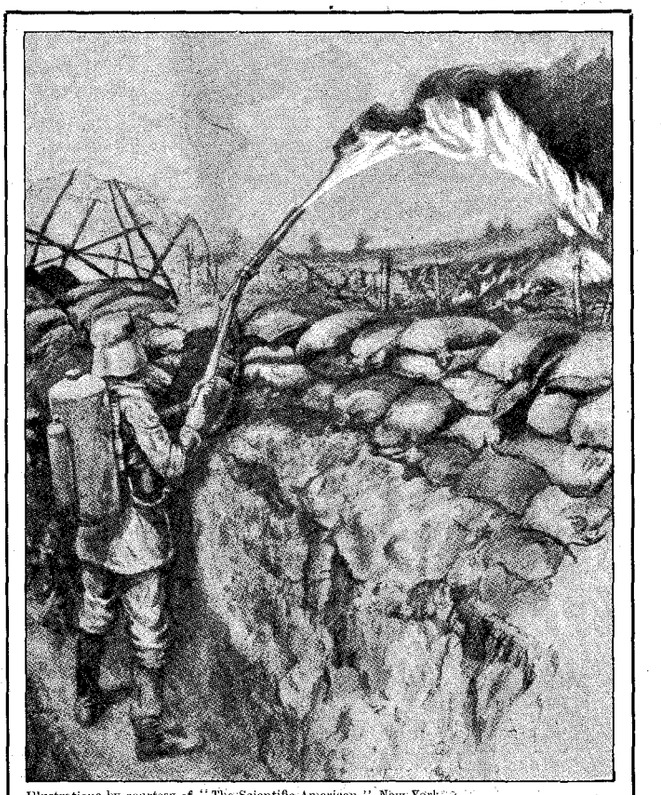
PORTABLE APPARATUS FOR PROJECTING FLAMES.

A, carbonic acid; G, gas; P, gasoline; R, valve; I, igniter for lighting the inflammable liquid; J, flame.

purposes, and so treat them and alter them by chemical process that they become edible, is nothing else than fraud.

"The processes of deodorizing seed-oils has made them marketable, and any one who pays any attention to the subject knows that unless seed-oils were so treated and deodorized they could not possibly be used for human consumption. This is all right, and no one claims that the product is sold or marketed under any other condition; but the point of this article is that inferior grade olive-oils so treated and sold as pure olive-oils are not such, and if sold labeled pure olive-oil are a fraud in the very nature of things.

"It is perfectly absurd that olive-oil so unfit for human con-



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

OPERATING A FLAME-PROJECTOR IN A GERMAN TRENCH.

sumption that it has only been used commercially or for soap-making can be so treated chemically that the resulting product will be pure olive-oil. Yet, at the present time there seems to be no known way that this chemically treated second-grade, or really very inferior, product can be determined, especially if it is mixed with some real pure olive-oil."

The process of deodorization, Dr. Hodgskin goes on to say, consists, in a general way, as follows: After the oil has been subjected to an alkaline lye it is worked through fullers' earth and then treated with sulfuric acid and bone charcoal, afterward with steam generated in a vacuum. The cost is about 30 to 40 cents per hundred pounds, according to the amount of acidity in the oil. He goes on:

"The United States Government should protect the importer of pure high-grade oils and cause the manufacturer of such chemically treated oils to label them so. To allow them to come into the country under other conditions is unfair and unjust, as it is not a wholesome article, and as a food has no real value compared with the pure natural oil, when ready for the market. If necessary, the Government should compel the manufacturer abroad to have his factory so open to inspection to the consular service that such substitution (for substitution it is) would be impossible. I feel that if those interested in having pure olive-oil would unite in protesting against this palpably illegal practise, something would be done to compel our eminent chemists to find a way to determine it, or, as I said before, make it impossible at its source.

"Olive-oil has such a positive definite place in our diet as a food that it is the real duty of the Government to safeguard it in every way possible. It is wholesome, palatable, and more quickly generates heat and energy than any fat used from animals.

"Consideration of this subject is at the present time of the utmost importance, for as soon as this war is over our customs officers will have to exercise more care than ever before."

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FOREIGN CREOSOTE SUPERFLUOUS

OUR POLICY of wasting our own industrial material and then importing from Europe, in the proud belief that we were thereby gaining something, has already been happily altered by the necessities born of the great war overseas. From *The Railway Review* (New York) we learn of another particular in which good stuff, hitherto thrown away, may henceforth be used to replace European importations. We have been deliberately wasting coal-tar, it appears, and then purchasing from the Germans one of its derivatives—creosote—that is now indispensable to us as a preservative of wooden railway-ties, paving-blocks, and the like. The waste before the War alone would have furnished 80 per cent. of what we need, and we now waste quite enough to give us the whole desired product. Comment seems unnecessary. Says the paper named above:

"Piles of track-ties, colored dark with creosote or some mixture thereof, are now a familiar sight along the right of way of railroads, both East and West, and one is impress that preservative treatment of this class of track-material has come to stay. The experience with treated ties in this country, on any considerable scale, dates practically from about 1885. The use of creosote for treating ties, however, did not begin with much earnestness until about ten years ago, but it is now being employed extensively and in increasing quantities.

"When the European War began it was feared that this industry might be given much of a setback, owing to the cutting-off of the importation of the German oils. Not only were large quantities of creosote being imported from Germany, but the German article was superior in grade to that which was being imported from England. The result of the war on the creosote-supply, as well as on the grade of the article, has, however, been unexpected, for not only have larger quantities been imported from England than ever before, but the quality of the oils from that source has been greatly improved, until they now excel those of German manufacture. The cause of this situation has been the greatly increased quantities of coal-tar distilled in England for the production of munitions. Fortunately for the timber-preserving interests, the distillates from tar that are most useful for making munitions are those that pass over at the lower temperatures of the process, or the most volatile products, so that the further distillation of the residue into creosote produces the heavy oils that volatilize slowly and are recognized as the most valuable ingredients for creosote for timber-treatment."

What is "creosote"? The term, we are told, is a very indefinite one as indicating the properties of an oil suitable for treating timber. Any of the distillates of coal-tar is called a "creosote"; and the difference in volatility between the products that distil over at the lower temperatures, and those which pass over only at high temperatures, is great. As the distillates which come off at the lower temperatures are the most volatile, it is desirable to have none, or but little, of these in creosote for wood-preservation, because they will not remain in the timber. To quote further:

"Regarding creosotes of American manufacture, there have been two popular misconceptions, one being that the American oils were necessarily of inferior grade, and the other that there was not, or is not, sufficient raw material to produce the quantity that is needed for wood-preservation purposes.

"While a great deal of American creosote-oils on the market have been of the volatile character, there has never been a reason why this should be so except that of expediency on the part of tar-distillers, whose chief aim was to utilize other products or by-products of tar-distillation and produce only such quantities of creosote as came off incidentally to the main purpose. . . . . .

"The question of the quality of American creosote is one as to whether the manufacture of it is the main purpose of the producer or only an incidental one; and there is no difficulty whatever in producing oils that meet the highest specifications and requirements, if only the manufacturer aims to do such. The proof of this assertion is that heavy oils of American manufacture are available that surpass the best commercial product of Germany in evaporation-tests.

"As for the supply of the raw material in this country, there might always have been a larger production of creosote had it not been for waste of tar, some of this being deliberate. To-day, the production of coal-tar from coke-ovens alone is sufficient for the manufacture of 80 per cent. of the creosote that is needed in the wood-preserving industry. But the production of coal-tar is about to be largely increased. With by-product coke-ovens built, being built, and projected, the quantity of coal-tar available will soon be increased 50 to 60 per cent., or enough to supply more than all the raw material needed for our creosote-supply."

IS HOMINY GONE, TOO?

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL REVELATION has been made by the scientist whose discovery of the extinction of potato-seed caused such excitement not long ago. He asserts, in the magazine of which he is the editor—*The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn., July)—that old-fashioned hominy is no more. One may, it is true, buy in any grocery something that goes by the name; but it is a poor, pale sort of food beside the golden delight that our grandsires ate. "In all the corn-fields, in all the grist-mills, in all the kitchens, hominy," he assures us, "is only a memory to the older members of mankind." During a correspondence extending over more than three years in all parts of the country in search of this lost hominy, Editor Bigelow has yet, he says, to find the first particle of the real thing. He writes:

"I have been deluged with letters telling of innumerable places where one might obtain hominy, and into these places I have chased the fleeing will-o'-the-wisp, only to find something entirely different—what every New England boy knew half a century ago as hulled corn, or the monstrosity that any self-respecting New England boy would have been ashamed to know, a pale-faced, blanched, Japanese-like form of corn, known as hominy-grits. Now, it is neither hulled corn nor this so-called hominy-grits the loss of which I am deploring, but real hominy from yellow corn.

"Good old Noah Webster—and I have no doubt that Daniel, too—knew what hominy was, knew that the original was common, yellow, Indian corn—broken by the Indians. Of course, when they pounded it with a pestle in the hollow of a stone, their breaking was somewhat irregular. The white man improved upon that. He broke the grains by placing the grist-mill stones far apart, and then sifted out the soft, mealy portion by some process not known to the writer. The thin skin covering the corn was removable. Good old Webster tells us that the word itself is closely associated with the term 'rokohamin,' used in Virginia, but the Virginians parched the corn before they pounded it. It seems that there was a variety of processes, but the process that produced the real material dear to the heart of every New Englander is unfortunately no more or is beyond the researches of my three years' correspondence.

"After something like a year's correspondence, an aged miller promised that if he could ever find the spare time he would grind a bushel of the real old stuff. I waited for six months and then wrote inquiring if he were not almost ready to find the time, but a marked copy of a paper, mailed to me by one of his relatives, told me that he had passed on beyond time.

"There was another miller in the eastern part of Connecticut. Oh, yes, he knows all about it, and just as soon as he can complete repairs on the grist-mill he will supply all I need. For a time he answered the letters, especially when I enclosed a stamped and self-addrest envelop, but as it is now a year and a half since he made the last report on those repairs, I judge that mill is either in a state of collapse, or else that he has joined my first miller in a conference beyond time.

"In the heart of the country, at an old homestead, I found a man that said, 'I know just what you want,' and, smacking his lips, continued, 'My, but I can remember those hominy-pies even to this day.' 'That is it. You have got it right,' I said. 'Pies with luscious raisins and a custard, all made of the real old hominy.' 'Well,' he continued, 'I do not know as you can get it in stores nowadays. We have discontinued it in the North, but they are not quite up to us in the South, and they still have hominy.' 'You mean,' I said, 'they are far ahead of us if they still have hominy and we have not.' 'I will give you a few addresses,' he said. I wrote to several, including a famous old grist-mill in Richmond, Virginia. One man was kind enough to

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write, 'We have the real hominy,' and to send me a liberal package. Imagine my disappointment when I found it was nothing but such as is sold at department stores.

"John Greenleaf Whittier, why do you not come back and reprimand some of these grocers for using your classic 'bowl of samp and milk' as a misuse of the name samp? It is about as near what you had in mind as huckleberries are to peas.

"Went to visit a man in New Jersey. He said: 'We have here an old-fashioned grist-mill. They have just what you want.' Gleefully I alighted from the automobile and accosted the man at the desk: 'Give me a peck of hominy, will you?' The man at the desk laughed and said: 'I know what you want. We have not got it. I have heard my grandfather tell about it.' Then I realized that I had grown beyond youthful years when a full-grown man like that had to refer to his grandfather!

"A young friend in the back country of Connecticut, known as Columbia, tried to sing not only 'Hail Columbia,' but 'Hail Hominy,' as having discovered the desideratum. She told me where to write to get all I needed. Result, loss of another two-cent stamp and the stenographer's time.

"Isn't it strange that the human race will let drop out of use such a delicious food? Where is the wholesale grocer that will make fame and fortune by putting up the real material and placing it on the market? He need not try to palm off on us any white hominy-grits for any hulled corn similar to that made from lye over wood-ashes. Nor need he try to convince any one that those white particles are the real thing. I fear that the making of hominy is a lost art."

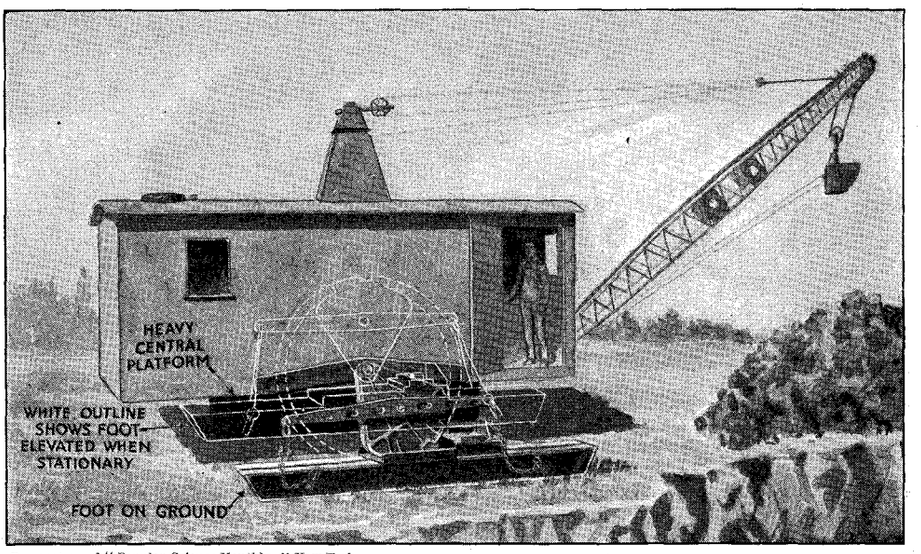
A WALKING EXCAVATOR

A BIG EXCAVATING-MACHINE, which literally walks to its job, is being used by the Government on one of the great irrigation projects of the Southwest, and the advantages of this pedestrian accomplishment are set forth in an article contributed to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, July). Says this magazine:

"Most of the machines of this character are built to roll over the ground on wheels, but its movements are necessarily limited, for it dare go only where the ground has been carefully prepared for it. Unless the path is most favorable, planks must be carried ahead and laid for it to move over. Otherwise the wheels would tear up the road, and such a thing as making a short cut across the country would be out of the question, for it would soon be hopelessly stalled and its extrication only made possible by removing it piecemeal. In fact, this is the way in which these machines are generally transported from one job to another. They are taken apart and transported in convenient parts and reassembled at the new point in the field of operations.

"This perambulating excavator will 'walk' along the road without any regard to the character of its structure and not leave a footprint behind; and furthermore, if the road does not happen to be the shortest route, the machine will walk across country over soft ground which will barely hold a man. If a house, tree, or hill happens to be in the way this machine will walk around it, covering the ground at the rate of twenty-five or thirty feet a minute, a very respectable speed for such a lumbering sprinter.

"When the digger is at its regular work of excavating, it rests on a heavy central platform, on which it is revolved, so that activities of the bucket may be accurately controlled. When it is desired to have the machine move, the engine is connected with a driving-shaft extending across the width of the excavator. On each end of this, outside of the house of the operator, are mounted two large cams. Directly under each of these there is suspended a foot. As the shaft revolves, these feet are lifted by the chains which are suspended from a carrying-beam attached to the cams and drawn forward and dropt on the ground, whereupon the cam comes in contact with them and its toothed surface engages with similar depressions on the foot. The whole machine is raised and moved forward and gently placed on the ground again, the motion suggesting nothing more than a deliberate walk. It is said that this additional apparatus represents no more weight than the skids, planks, and other paraphernalia made use of in the movement of other excavating-machines when shifting location.



By courtesy of "Popular Science Monthly," New York.

THE EXCAVATING-MACHINE THAT WALKS TO ITS JOB.

Two footlike pieces are suspended beneath the cams on either side of the driving-shaft. In moving, the feet are lifted and lowered alternately, producing a steady, deliberate walk. To change the course of the machine, it is turned when resting on the central revolving platform.

"In this manner the machine will follow a straight line. When it is necessary to change its course . . . the walking apparatus is stopt when the combined weight is resting on the revolving platform under the center of the machine. By making use of the latter the machine is headed in the desired direction, after which it will proceed along its new course as long as desired. When engaged in trench-work, which is of a progressive character, the machine 'walks' along as the work on the trench is completed. This is a great advantage in the reclamation service, in which these machines are employed by the Government instead of mule-teams, which have been eliminated by machinery."

SNIPING BY TELESCOPE—German snipers are said to be better shots than the English because their rifles have telescopic sights which are illuminated at night. This statement is reported by a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London), to have been made by a British sergeant on furlough from France. To quote directly:

"This device, he stated, placed them at a great advantage as compared with our own men, who, he stated, had no such aids to efficient marksmanship. We are well aware that telescopic and mirror sights are delicate and easily damaged, and are in consequence not well suited for general military use. There seems, however, no valid reason why picked shots detailed for special duty should not be provided with the most effective sights which exist, even if the rifle so fitted require special care. Several optical sights have been devised, and some of them have done excellent service in match shooting. They may be divided into three classes—the use of lenses without any tube, as in the early aerial telescopes; the employment of lenses to give a reference-line, with or without optical aid, the so-called collimating sights; and finally, telescopes, prismatic or otherwise, complete in themselves with arrangements for elevation and deflection, and with means for ready attachment to the rifle. The best known telescopic sight is that of Dr. Common, which he perfected in 1901; as regards principle it has not been improved on. The Zeiss prism telescope-sight is really a small periscope; it has the disadvantage that considerable light is lost in the prisms, far more than in a simple telescope. In this sight, and in the similar Goerz prism-sight, means are provided for illuminating the cross-wires at night."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

A GERMAN THRUST AT HIGHER EDUCATION IN GERMANY

THAT there may be something wrong in the educational state of Germany is now being reluctantly admitted in the Fatherland itself after the long period of supreme pride in its *Kultur*. The school system, it appears, is found to be far inferior even to that of some countries which Germany ranks beneath herself. This is asserted by Dr. Karl Muthesius in a book called "The Culture of the Future Germany," published in Stuttgart, who previsions the educational system of the Germany-to-be. The school system is now so generously supported that the school budget nearly equals the military, but he declares it must be made over on democratic lines.

That the people are devoted to education needs only for proof the pictured contrast of the British and German soldier. "While the English Tommies were playing football during their hours of relaxation, the tender German soldiers went in groups through the destroyed cities of Belgium and France, begging their officers kindly to explain to them the historical and artistic value of the monuments." In spite of the fact that Germany's schools reduced to 0.04 per cent. the proportion of unlettered among her soldiers, the writer sees grave defects in the system of education prevailing in the Fatherland. Its first lack, he says, is that of unity, both organic and territorial. It bears too many traits of "the sad and inglorious past of our political factionalism." We read:

"Sooner or later we shall have to follow the lead of the Social Democratic party, as in many other essential reforms, so also in this great educational revolution of ours. We have, relatively speaking, more skilled laborers than the Allies, but not enough. The child of every workingman, of every farmer, ought to have, free of charge, at his disposal, the benefits of a technical education. But the most important argument for the proposed federalization and democratization of our education is the necessity of bridging over the gulf still yawning between the various classes of our population. The war has again, as in 1870, united us; but will this brotherly love outlive the trenches? Why not recognize it frankly before all the world? After forty-six years of official unification, in spite of our intoning '*Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles*,' in season and out of season, we are far yet from being in reality '*ein einig Volk von Brüdern*' ('a united folk of brethren'). We are still, in our heart of hearts, Bavarians and Swabians and Saxons, and so on through the whole gamut of our ancient national separation. Only by creating a genuinely homogeneous, intellectual life for the whole nation may we expect to strengthen the sentiment of real, national unity. . . . . .

"In brief, let us have at least, to start with, an Imperial Bureau of Education analogous to that of the Washington institutions, enlarging it gradually to a real *Reichsamt für Volksbildung* (Imperial Secretaryship of Education), eventually along the lines of our present *Reichsgesundheitsamt* (Central Bureau of Imperial Hygiene)."

The worst ulcer of the German educational system, to use this educator's words, is its plutocratic character. The present dean of the German scholarly world, Wilhelm Wundt, is quoted as having characterized the situation by saying that, "instead of talent and zeal employed in giving our children the natural claim to a higher education, and this latter, in its turn, leading them to well-remunerated and socially respected positions, with us the contrary course is taken; money is the open sesame, leading to education first, then to influence and power."

Dr. Muthesius sees "a gulf, hard to cross for the overwhelming majority of children, between the primary and the high school." Ninety-five per cent. of the population pass through the first, an insignificant percentage only reach the higher grades of the educational machinery. "How much mental force, how much talent is thus lost for the common welfare!" he exclaims, and proceeds:

"The apparent contradiction between this complaint and our roseate description of the intellectual life of Germany is to be explained by the fact that for the greater part of the higher education of our masses voluntary private organizations are responsible. The German people had and has to educate itself, not only without great encouragement on the part of our governments, but often even meeting with their direct opposition. Our authorities, hard as it is to believe, look, indeed, askance at this self-made *Volksbildung*, distinguishing it disdainfully from the 'higher scientific' education to be obtained officially at State colleges and State universities, and which is considered as the real key to the higher governmental positions, to imperial, royal, or grand-ducal preferment.

"No wonder, then, that this state of affairs is resented by our people as a painful defect of our social organization. The most precious ideal good of a nation is its higher education, its mental superiority. This good is different, in its essence, from material wealth; the more it is divided, the more beneficent it is for all and everybody. Is it, therefore, not a shame, a crime, to degrade it to a merchandise which can be had only by him who can pay the price?

"And let us heed, as long as it is not too late, the warnings of our greatest economists and philosophers, the warnings of our every-day experience. While there is no safer means than a common level of education for bringing man closer to his neighbor, nothing widens the gulf between fellow citizens of the same State, of the same city, as much as difference in education. Is the reader fully conscious of the melancholy irony of this plutocratic organization of our educational system? Unity of the German nation is on our lips, or the lips of our Government, but our very leaders do their best to prevent this unity!

"Great political revolutions, caused by wars, have exerted a tremendous influence upon the evolution of national education. Let us, then, hope that this world-war will help in reorganizing our entire school system in conformity with the tremendous social and economical changes produced in our lives since 1870–71! Let us throw off, without pity, all the antiquated remnants of our German provincialism of the olden days. A nation that sheds its blood so generously for King and Fatherland has, methinks, the right to claim free access to the fountains of knowledge, and through them, to the fountains of honor and prosperity. In brief, complete, reserveless democratization of the higher education must be henceforth our slogan. The German *Volksschule* (public school) of the future must embrace primary and high school, with college and university as logical continuations. In spite of the reiterated enthusiastic appeals of Emperor and Chancellor for a permanent and genuine fraternization between German and German of all classes and creeds, has not the representative of one of our small States had the stupid audacity recently to compare the children of the poor and the children of the rich to water and oil, which can not mix? . . . . . .

"This war has consumed a great part of our intellectual wealth. Tens of thousands of our scholars, artists, engineers, big merchants, have gone forever. Let us, therefore, tap the inexhaustible spiritual mine of the masses, called already by Goethe the reserve of every nation, supplying and renewing the ever-disappearing forces of mankind.

"The education of women, relatively neglected by us, will find a new impetus in the school system such as I tried to outline. Finally, Church and school must be absolutely separated, as they are in the United States, to their common benefit, while a certain influence upon our school administration ought to be granted to the parents. Our bureaucrats have too long been the absolute overlords of our schools from the bottom to the top of the ladder."

Dr. Muthesius concludes his work by an enthusiastic appeal for a genuinely German program for the German school of the future: not the speeches of Cicero, but of Bismarck; not the

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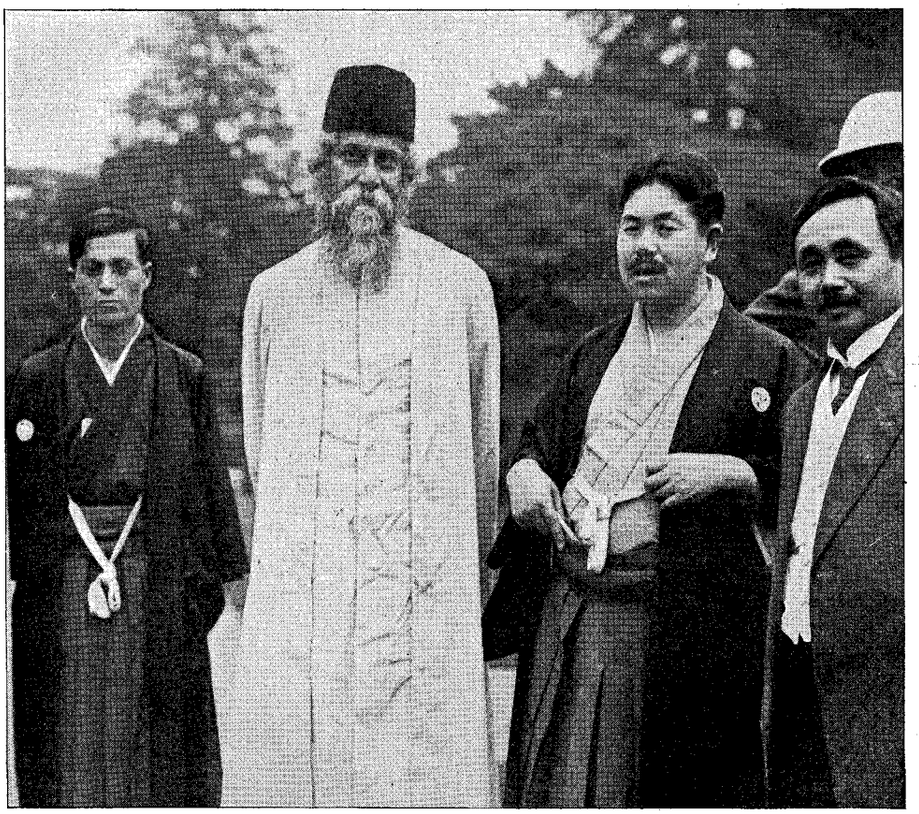
dramas of Sophocles and Euripides, but those of Goethe and Schiller; not the legislation of Lycurgus, but the Constitution of the German Empire; not Hannibal, but Hindenburg, should occupy the minds of the German boys of the future. The 50,000 teachers, fighting in the trenches, East and West, will return home as new men; and who, better than they, will be fit and ready to lay the foundation for the new school system of the Fatherland?

THE EAST ADMONISHING THE EAST

AS A REPRESENTATIVE of the land which had no machines nor munitions of war to offer, Sir Rabindranath Tagore went to Japan to see how she had utilized the philosophy India had proffered her in the same spirit as she had offered it "to all eternity." What he found was too much of London and Paris and Berlin and even the "manufacturing centers of America." He found that part of the East quite divorced from the contemplation of the inner spirit, and told the Japanese so quite plainly in an address delivered in Osaka. He is due to arrive almost immediately on our Western shores to rebuke our civilization, perhaps, as he did that of Japan. A foretaste of what our schools and universities who plan to entertain Tagore may hear is perhaps to be found in these words given in the Boston *Transcript*. He compares the devotion and singleness of purpose of the early Buddhist monks with the multitudinous and distracting prepossessions of the present day:



SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE AND HIS JAPANESE HOSTS.

The East-Indian seer mourns because in the "whirlwind of modern civilization" Japan has become so like London, Paris, Berlin, or the manufacturing centers of America.

"When my thoughts went back to Japan in earlier days it was to remember those times when the Buddhist monks, starting from my country, crossed over the high mountains, traversed the great upland plains, and passed over the mighty rivers of China, till they reached the sea. They encountered difficulties not only of climate and geography, but also of language and custom. Yet they went forward, strong in their belief in man's fellowship, and they proved the truth of their belief in living deeds. In their case, therefore, while the outward difficulties were so great, the inward path was made straight before them by the enthusiasm of their faith and the devotion to those truths of life which they had discovered and explored. When those who had learned the message from them reached at last the shores of Japan, their ideas found a home among your people. I could not help contrasting the almost insurmountable difficulties which these earliest pilgrims from our shores must have encountered, with the ease and comfort in which I have just been able to accomplish my journey. What must have taken many years in those earlier days can now be completed in less than a month.

"Yet this modern civilization with all its mechanical appliances for making life comfortable and progress rapid on the outside, has become itself a barrier in its turn with regard to the inner spirit of man, because it has made our life so intricate that it has lost its transparency of simplicity. Our things are more in evidence than ourselves. Our engagements are too numerous, our amusements are too frequent. The surface scum of life has become thick and muddy. All the odds and ends, the vast waste materials of civilization floating about it, have created a growing barrier, not only shutting out our deeper nature, but smothering it to a great extent. Exhibition of man's nature has taken its place on the surface, where his richness is in his materials, his strength in his organization, his heroism in his ambitious undertakings, his mind in his science. Man's heart is squandering its strength in its craving for the dram-drinking of sensationalism—pitifully asking for its continual doses of fresh news and fresh noise—losing its healthy taste for food in its insatiable thirst for stimulants."

Tagore is said to use the English language almost as well as his native Indian speech. In what tongue he addrest the Japanese is not stated. The Eastern leisureliness of thought is at any rate apparent here:

"It is the stupendous unreality of this modern civilization, always changing its shapes and shifting its course, furiously riding upon the dust-storm of unmeaning restlessness, scattering about it in the wind shreds of things torn and mangled, decaying and dead—all this is making the real man invisible to himself and to others. In the days of heroic simplicity, it was easy to come near to the real man, but in modern times it is the fantasm of the giant Time itself which is everywhere, and the man is lost beyond recognition; and while the means of communication are multiplying fast, communication itself is diminishing in its reality. The whirlwind of modern civilization has caught Japan as it has the rest of the world, and a stranger like myself can not help feeling, on landing in your country, that what I see before me is the temple of the modern age, where before the brazen images an immense amount of sacrifice of life is offered and an interminable round of ritualism is performed. But this is not Japan. Its features are the same as they are in London, in Paris, in Berlin, or in the manufacturing centers of America. Also the men you meet here for the first time have the same signs of the push and the pull of the rotating machine-wheels of the present age. They jostle you, they drag you on with the rush of the crowd, they rapidly take note of your exterior and offer their exteriors to be taken in snap shots. They have a curiosity for the superficial details but no love for the real person. They are satisfied with the unessentials, because these can be gathered easily and got rid of as soon, these

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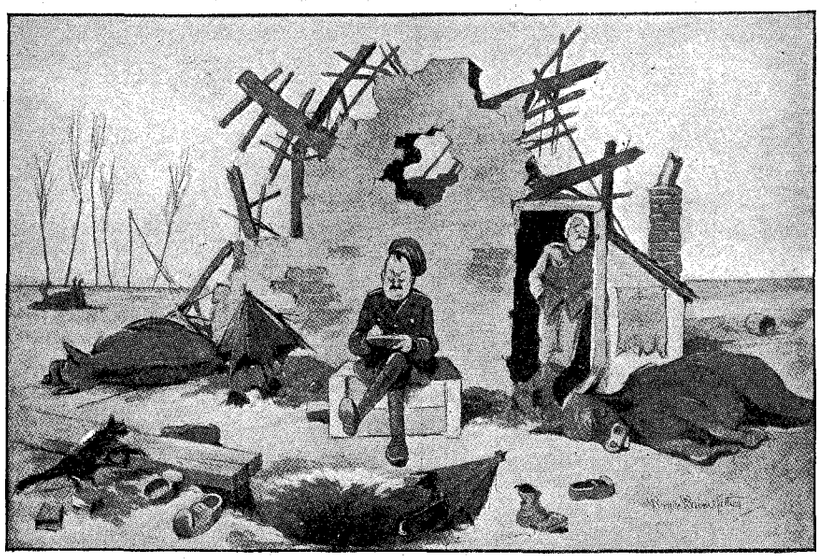
can be handled and soiled and swept away in the dust-bin with as little loss of time as is possible. For everything must make room for the next ephemera, the shock of sensations has to be carried on, and the men who have no time to lose must be amused in a hurry. They try to break chips off the permanent for making playthings for the temporary. At first sight what you see most in this land is the professional, and not the human.

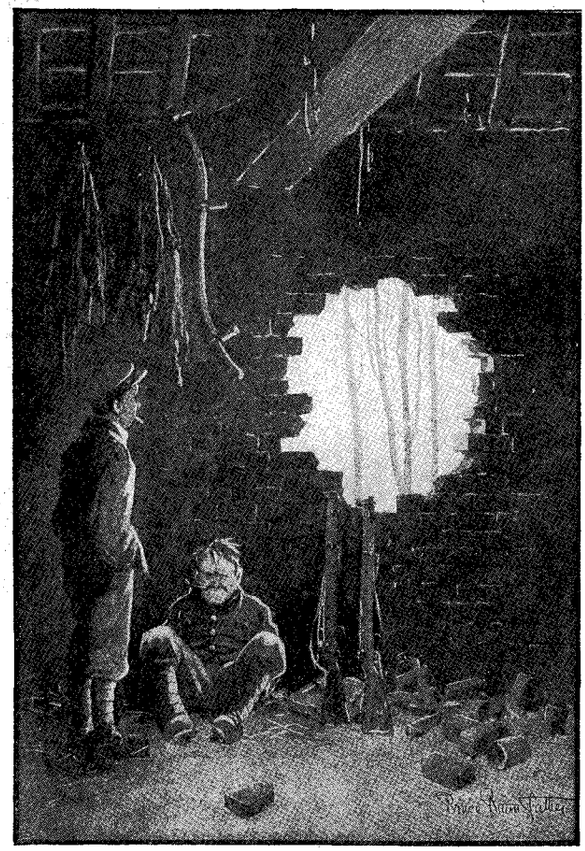
"These are the drawbacks of the present time. And the obstacles that I shall have to surmount in order to come near to the heart of your country are far more difficult than those which our ancestors had to deal with in their communication with you. For it was only the barrier of nature, and not human nature, which stood in their way. But now man has to be reached through the barrier of time, and not space, and this is the most difficult task to perform. But I must not lose heart. I must seek and find what is true in this land—true to the soul of the people—what is Japan, what is unique, and not merely a mask of the time. I earnestly hope that I shall not have to be satisfied with bird's-eye views, and I shall claim my privilege, as a poet . . . to carry away your love with me to the land which can justly feel proud of herself for having been able to send to you as her gift, not machines, not munitions of war, but her best that she could offer to all eternity."



"Dear——: At present we are staying at a farm . . ."
A Bairnsfather cartoon in *The Bystander's* "Fragments from France."

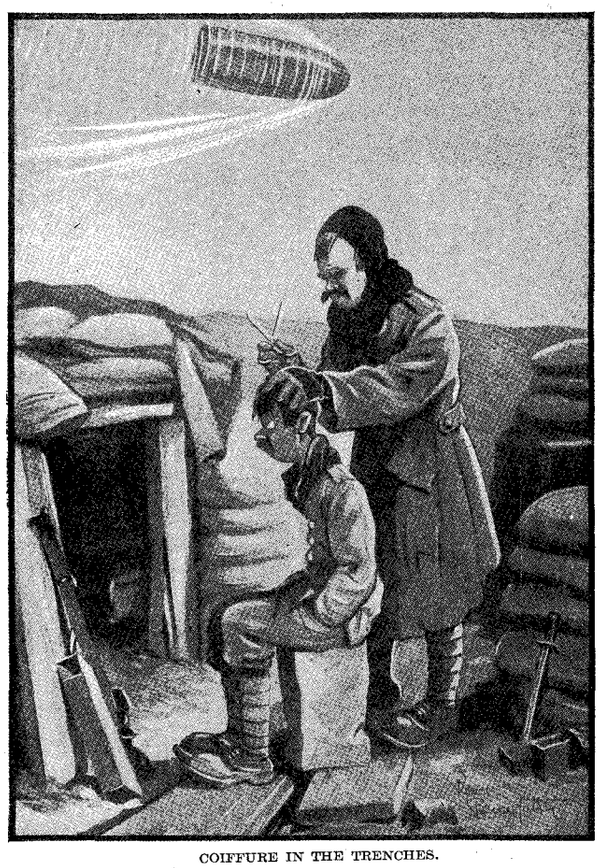
DIGGING FUN FROM THE TRENCHES

WHILE CRITICS TRY to guess what war's after-effect on art will be, caricaturists, serious and comic, spring into fame here and there as the result of actual conditions. The Hollander, Raemaekers, whose drawings have already been considered in these pages, is an impressive figure among draftsmen who interpret war gravely; and now there looms in view an Englishman who, in the very trenches, drew pictures as funny as Mr. Raemaekers's are affecting. He is Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather, and a writer in *The Bellman* (Minneapolis) informs us he was trained as a soldier and for some years held a commission in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. In peace-time engineering weaned him away from the military career, but at the beginning of the war he rejoined his regiment. At the second battle of Ypres he was wounded, and, after his recovery, remained in London for a time to train the machine-gun section of his regiment. Now he is in France with a railroad branch of the service. While he has always been clever as a



SO OBVIOUS.

THE YOUNG AND TALKATIVE ONE—"Who made that 'ole?"
THE FED-UP ONE—"Mice."



COIFFURE IN THE TRENCHES.

"Keep yer 'ead still, or I'll 'ave yer blinkin' ear off."

MORE WAR-SCENES THROUGH BAIRNSFATHER'S GLASSES.
—From *The Bystander's* "Fragments from France."

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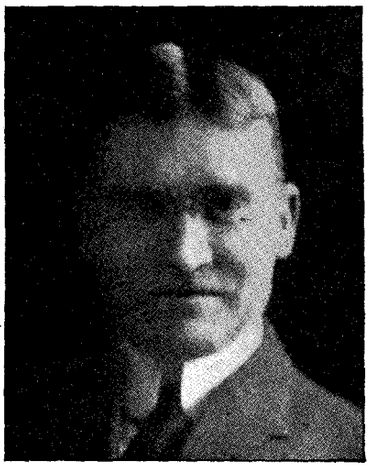

ERVIN WARDMAN.

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

WILLIAM C. REICK.

CHIEF FIGURES OF AN EVENT IN NEW YORK JOURNALISM.

Mr. Reick disposes of his control of the New York *Sun* to Mr. Munsey, who merges into it his New York *Press* and takes Mr. Wardman, who was publisher-editor of *The Press* for twenty years, as his chief of staff.

draftsman, it seems that Captain Bairnsfather never showed any signs of having a humorous gift, and the development of this latent talent is laid to his participation in the war. We read:

"The peculiarity and charm of his pictures is facial expression, and the subject of his jest is the British soldier under the many vicissitudes, dilemmas, and predicaments of modern warfare as it is waged at the front in France and Flanders. He reproduces, in fine degree, the expression of boredom or 'fed-upness' which is a common characteristic of the British soldier in the field. As he knows well, this is a mere mask assumed to hide courage, determination, and pertinacity, and his exaggerations, tho often absurd, still convey the calm philosophy and pluck of the men under the most nerve-racking circumstances."

"THE SUN" RISES ON A NEW ERA

THE PASTIME of buying newspapers, as practised by Mr. Frank A. Munsey, has never before caused more than a flutter of languid interest among the nation's editors, but his purchase of the New York *Sun* and its junior, *The Evening Sun*, stimulates speculation and rouses editorial memories from coast to coast. For this journal is considered not so much a newspaper as an institution, and the anxious solicitude of newspaperdom for its future shows in the remark of the New Haven *Journal-Courier* that "the fate of the New York *Sun* has always been a matter of grave interest and concern to the newspaper men of the country." From all sides plenty of good wishes are proffered to the new owner, but at the same time the doubt is exprest in some quarters whether, in accordance with his stated purpose, he can keep *The Sun* shining in the same old way, if not brighter. Two striking innovations are noted as initial signs of the changed ownership. The famous editorial page is now the last or back instead of the middle sheet, and the price of the paper is reduced from two cents to one in New York and environs. As part of the historic event in journalism the passing of *The Sun* to Mr. Munsey's control means the gradual extinction of his other New York daily, *The Press*, and the transfer of the latter's Associated Press membership to a journal that has fought that news-gathering organization bitterly. The Brooklyn *Eagle* recalls that the generation of newspaper readers that has watched the long conflict of *The Sun*, under Dana, Laffan, and Reick, with the Associated Press, now sees the latter emerge victorious. And while paying its respects to the newspaper as a good fighter *The Eagle* considers the conclusion of the controversy an "excellent thing for the general newspaper interests of America." A frank treatment of the problem that confronts Mr. Munsey is given by so experienced an editor as Col. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who observes:

"It is one thing to announce that *The Sun* still will be *The Sun*, and quite another thing to make its history from this time forward square with the announcement. Mr. Munsey is an able man, an alert man. He knows as well as any other the value of the reputation which *The Sun* has won and kept. Possibly he can maintain it, but he can not do so unless he approaches the task with due seriousness and keeps in mind the fact that the *Sun's* style has reflected the cooperative endeavors of a devoted band of writers imbued with the spirit of a great institution and content with the slogan, '*The Sun* first.' Frank Munsey will have to adapt himself, as others have, to the *Sun's* style, spirit, and traditions, if *The Sun* is to remain the journal it has been. Munsey must become a '*Sun* man'; *The Sun* can not become a 'Munsey paper' without suffering the loss of its character and quality. The friends of the paper and friends of its owner will hope that the problem of keeping the radiance of *The Sun* at its present candle-power will not prove the *pons asinorum* to a magazine magnate whose periodicals have not reached the artistic level of '*Sun* stuff' and whose journalistic plan has reflected rather too great reliance upon the syndicated article and its casting of several newspapers in a single mold of mediocrity."

At the same time, Colonel Watterson is hearty in wishing "most abundant success" to Mr. Munsey, and this dean of editors adds that "what he may do with *The Sun* will be watched by the Gild of the Fourth Estate with interest." We read then:

"That scintillant and celebrated newspaper fell into hard lines while Mr. Charles A. Dana was yet alive. Precisely as Mr. Raymond [of the New York *Times*] and Mr. Greeley had inflicted very nearly mortal wounds upon the journals established by them—Mr. Raymond, by espousing the cause of Andrew Johnson in 1866 and Mr. Greeley by going over to the Democrats in 1872—did Mr. Dana deliver *The Sun* a well-nigh deadly thrust when, in 1884, he broke away from the constituency he had made to support the preposterous Presidential candidacy of Gen. Ben. F. Butler. *The Sun* never quite recovered from the blow. Mr. Laffan, who succeeded Mr. Dana, was not the man to save it. He was too much a dilettante and could not attain the public confidence. Under the trained hand of Mr. Mitchell the paper was as well written as ever it had been. But there ran a baffling undercurrent of popular distrust which not the splendid energy and professional accomplishments of Mr. Reick could wholly dissipate, and this, coupled with the serious business mistake of standing out against the Associated Press, produced the conditions and created the situation which have given Mr. Munsey the opportunity to put what has seemed a kind of obsession to a real test."

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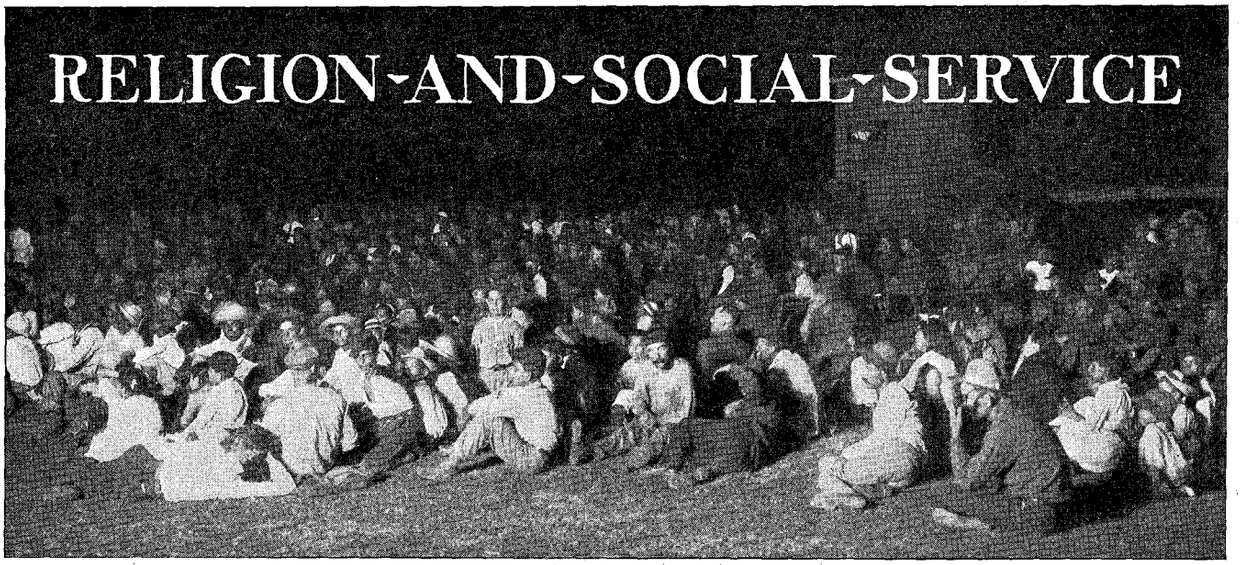
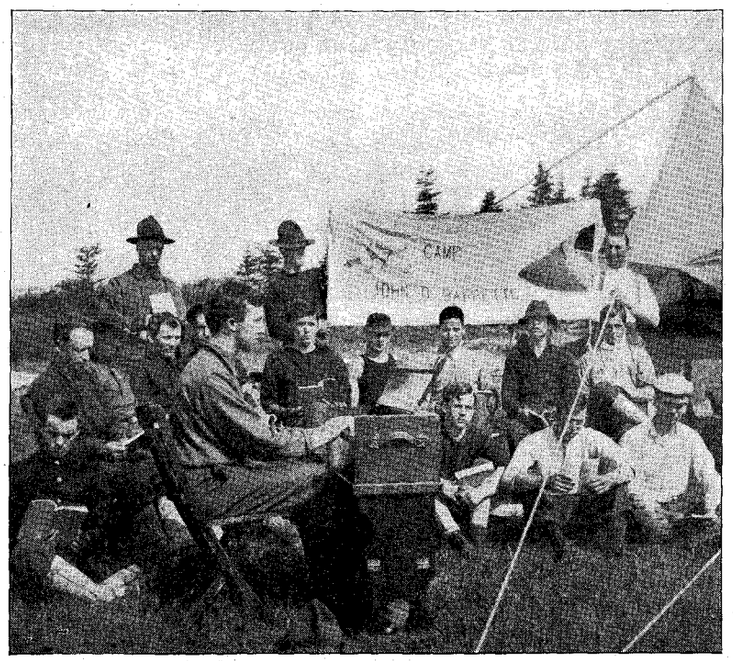
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



MOVING PICTURES HELP OUR BOYS IN TEXAS PASS THE LONG EVENINGS.

A WARNING CRY FOR OUR TROOPS ON THE BORDER

ALTHO ALL MAY BE QUIET along the Rio Grande, as long as our regulars and militia are stationed there, yet they remain liable to the physical and moral perils that in camp-life act as the enemy within the gates. So well recognized is this fact that as soon as we began to mobilize troops for defense on the Mexican border, editors recalled in divers strains Kitchener's famous dictum, when the first British contingents were setting out for Flanders, that the two worst foes of the soldier are intoxicants and immorality. But obvious as the evil is, governments are limited in their means to cope with it, so that the intervention of the International Y. M. C. A. as an auxiliary force among war-prisoners or men in camp in Europe and Mesopotamia is viewed somewhat as a godsend. This we learn in the August number of *The Missionary Review* (New York), which reminds American readers of their duty to have an interest in the work of the organization for their own men along the Mexican boundary. "Your son or brother or friend may be in danger," remarks the writer, "and this greatest peril in war must be met by the prayers and sacrifices of Christians at home." Indeed,



MORNING SERVICE IN A TEXAS Y. M. C. A. CAMP.

"The most deadly and permeating peril is one not mentioned in the newspapers or war-histories, and not often referred to in letters or reports. It is the peril that no government has ever yet laid adequate plans to overcome. It is a greater danger than lack of food and clothing; it is harder to combat than cold or heat; it is tenfold more deadly than bullets; it is worse than typhus epidemics. Altho it may not necessarily kill or maim, it as certainly destroys the efficiency of the soldiers.

"One-tenth of the troops passing through a certain port in Europe on their way to the front have been incapacitated for service because of diseases contracted in that port. They were there on an average of only two weeks and had previously passed satisfactorily their physical tests."

The fight of these men for character was lost before they struck the first blow for their country, and we are told that "a Christian officer on being compassionated because of the number of his men who had fallen in an exposed position in battle, replied that that loss was nothing compared with the loss of those men who had fallen through sin." Turning homeward, the writer observes:

"This danger which besets the soldiers makes a veritable hell in the vicinity of the camps, not only of Europe, but of America. Before the troops arrived at the Mexican border, human vultures and vampires had preceded them to lie in wait for the boys and young men. In these camps, the drills and minor duties do not occupy all the day, and *ennui* and nervous desire for excitement and amusement often lead the young soldiers into thoughtless excesses that involve awful consequences.

"One hundred and fifty thousand American troops are called to the Mexican border. They are composed mostly of young men, some of them still in high school and not seasoned in character. If they yield to temptations thrust in their way they will bring back in their bodies and souls the deadly results that will spread disease and death."

Two things must be done, we are advised. First the Govern-

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ment must engage in a work of "moral sanitation and do all in its power to keep away immoral as well as physical contamination from the camps"; and secondly, Christians and those most interested in the soldiers must "provide for them healthful surroundings and occupations wherever possible." The tribute of "wonderful" is paid to the achievements of the International Y. M. C. A. in Europe and Mesopotamia, directed by Dr. John R. Mott, and we are informed that similar effort is being undertaken for American troops on the border by Mr. Fletcher S. Brochman, Associate General Secretary of the organization. We read:

"Fifty buildings are needed as social centers in as many camps, and at least one hundred secretaries. These buildings provide writing-material—a great boon — and reading-matter, games, music, refreshments, and amusements. Moving-picture machines are required for the long evenings, and athletic contests must be arranged. Special secretaries and evangelists are being enlisted to go from camp to camp directing the activities of the men and holding religious meetings and forming Bible classes.

BRAUNTON CAMP Y. M. C. A.

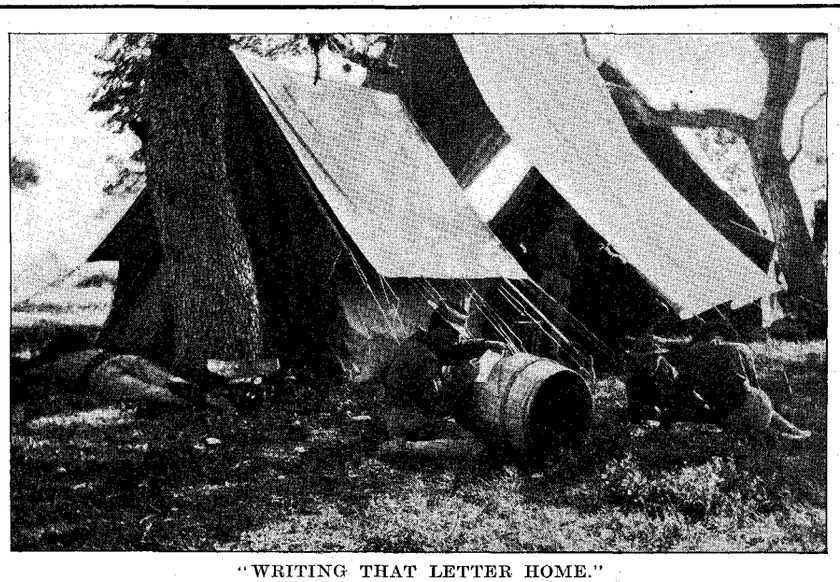
"This is constructive work, the importance of which is inestimable. The Y. M. C. A. asks only $200,000 to establish and conduct this work up to January 1—a paltry sum compared with that spent on baseball and football or in actual warfare. Great Britain alone is spending that amount in twenty minutes. The governments could well afford to supply these social centers and workers—for military efficiency—but they do not. It is well that they should be supplied by Christian men and women at home, and controlled by Christian leaders."

REALINEMENT OF CHRISTENDOM AFTER WAR

A WATCHER FOR THE SIGNS of war-consequences sees in the relations of the Eastern and Western Churches a reversal of the historical era which began with the fall of Constantinople. Constantinople's fall relegated the Eastern Church to a period of seclusion in Russia, while the Western Church has grown mightily through all the rest of the world. If the Allies should win, would it mean new power for the Eastern and less for the Western Church? The new era, already inaugurated, we read, may be dated from the Russian capture of Erzerum. Even the more obvious political and economic effects of the war are yet, so thinks Dr. Newman Smyth, of less significance "for the welfare of millions of people and the higher interests alike of the civilization of the East and the West." Dr. Smyth, writing in *The Methodist Review* (Nashville, July), quotes first from the address recently made in London by Mr. Athelstan Riley, at the last annual meeting of the Society of the Church of England. The special object of this society has been to promote friendly relations with the Roman and the Eastern Churches. Mr. Riley views the present conflict in Europe as "in a very real sense a conflict between the two great bodies of Christianity which have been separated since the great schism of 1054, . . . between the traditional Christianity which groups itself around Constantinople and the traditional Christianity which groups itself around Rome." Thus:

"From 1453, when the Imperial City was taken, until the beginning of the nineteenth century, the whole Eastern Church, with the exception of isolated and distant Russia, lay under the infidel yoke, and at this very moment Russia has still no free outlet to the sea all the year round. So it happens that to the world and civilization Rome is everything. Christianity in a Roman dress dominates the whole West, Roman habits of thought pervade Catholicism and Protestantism alike, one *datum* is recognized by Catholics and Protestants, and they dispute on common ground, as may be very easily perceived by, let us say, a comparison of the *Summa* of St. Thomas Aquinas with the 'Institutes' of Calvin. Protestantism, says the Eastern Church, is the child of popery, and, as it adds in effect, somewhat superciliously, 'We shall leave you Western controversialists to stew in your own juice.' Now I am not concerned to prove the Eastern wholly right, but that there is a very great truth at the bottom of this criticism I feel quite sure our theologians will recognize the more they study the question. They will come to the inevitable conclusion that the great schism was fraught with the pregnant consequence that Eastern thought no longer influenced and formed the corrective to Western thought, and *vice versa*, and that Catholic development was no longer possible; all development in the West became Roman and ultra-Western, while development in the East ceased practically altogether.

"What will happen if in the great war the Entente Powers are victorious? Two things seem tolerably certain. Russia will restore the Eastern Empire and the Holy Orthodox Eastern Church at Constantinople, and the Slav races, carrying with them Eastern Christianity, will rush into the very heart of Europe to the shores of the Adriatic and almost to the very gates of Rome.



"WRITING THAT LETTER HOME."

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Meanwhile, Austria, the representative of the Holy Roman Empire, so closely bound to the papacy that a private wire connected Vienna with the Vatican until the war broke out—Austria with a veto upon papal elections until 1903, and whose political energies have been bound up with the furtherance of the Roman faith and discipline—will hardly emerge as a great Power, if at all, from the tremendous conflict. 'Why, this is rebellion,' said Louis XVI., when he heard of the fall of the Bastile. 'Sire,' was the grave reply, 'it is a revolution.' Yes, if we and our allies win, it means a revolution in Christendom."

Mr. Riley's view is quoted as being that the Church of Rome, which came forth from the destruction of the Byzantine Empire as the superior power, will issue from the present revolution in history with diminished power, in comparison with the Eastern Church. It is pointed out as significant that the view of authority held by the Eastern Church is nearer that held by the Anglican Church than is the Roman; hence, "ecclesiastically, as well as politically, the war is drawing England and Russia into closer alliance for the future."

Dr. Smyth also calls attention to an article in the Roman Catholic *Dublin Review*, where the writer discusses the future relations of the Eastern and Western Churches. About this he writes:

"Surveying the present situation from the Roman Catholic point of view, this writer draws reluctantly the conclusion that the immediate result of the war will probably not be to draw the Eastern and the Roman Churches into closer affiliation, tho their ultimate reconciliation is to be hoped for. It is not too much, however, for us to conceive that the emergence of the Greek Church into the light and liberty of the coming era, from its long subjection to Turkish oppression, may, as one consequence, bring into the foreground the problem of its relations to the Church of Rome, as well as to the Anglican, and, perhaps, more indirectly, to all the Protestant communions. Our missions in the near East will be set in a larger providence."

Coincidently with the two utterances just noticed from the Anglican and the Roman Catholic side, a third issues from the pen of Professor Sokoloff, of the Ecclesiastical Academy of Petrograd, in *The Constructive Review* (London), which Dr. Smyth quotes:

"But now arose the terrific conflagration of the great European War, into the funnel of which Turkey was also drawn. Its red flames, arising over Constantinople, have also lit up the existence of the Orthodox Christians in Turkey. More than once the all-consuming flames seemed to touch the Ecumenical Patriarchate, threatening to reduce to ashes the great autocephalous Church of Christ. . . . But this must not be. Just is the word spoken by the Lord to the Church of Ephesus in the Apocalypse: 'I know thy works, and thy labor, and thy patience. . . . And that thou hast borne much, and hast patience, and for my name's sake hast labored, and hast not fainted. . . .' It is our fervent wish that, in the nearest future, the Church of Constantinople shall stand out among the other Orthodox Churches of the East in the true halo of its past martyrdom and the well-earned glory of its true worth. So be it."

PATHFINDING FOR PRISONERS.—Leading so-called "enemies of society" back to the straight and narrow path is becoming so general a practise throughout the country that one notes with heightened interest each new feature of the movement to save rather than ruin men and women in prisons. To aid in their educational uplift, we learn of an association in Detroit known as The Pathfinders, of which a correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows:

"In September, 1914, an intrepid group of four first met in a back room attic to study and apply constructive psychology in the building of character and 'to know the law and live a life of service to mankind.' This motto proved very inspiring, and they have spread out, and now their correspondence courses carry lessons to the inmates of fifteen prisons in this country and Canada. The Detroit business men have shown an interest in the good work and for more than a year have generously offered a meeting-place for the members every Monday night at the Chamber of Commerce. The work is of such magnitude and of such vital importance to the welfare of the citizens of this country that all the States that are endeavoring to solve the problem of an ever-growing prison population should support this movement in order to make it national. With this in view, I suggest that those of your readers who are interested in prison reform kindly express an opinion to the club leader, J. F. Wright, 378 Alexandrine Avenue, West Detroit, Mich.''

RECREATION IN THE CHURCH

NO CHURCH alive to its opportunities nowadays neglects the recreational side of human nature, writes Marc N. Goodnow in *The Churchman* (Prot. Epis., New York). Indeed, "the growth of the recreational side of Church-work, both social and physical, has been more marked within the past two or three years than in the whole quarter-century preceding," and the effectiveness of the physical recreation-program is being shown, we are told, in "a closer-knit Church constituency," and in a higher "spiritual standard and morale." The Y. M. C. A., with its 707 gymnasiums, 307 athletic fields, 400 swimming-pools, and 4,645 summer-camps in North America, is noted as a powerful influence tending to broaden the activities of the Church so as to utilize the character-values resident in properly administered athletics. Whether or not there is direct religious training, "there are enough of the elements of fair play, good sportsmanship, clean and gentlemanly conduct demanded by the gymnasium game to make it of vital importance." Besides, it is being recognized that "it is rather a difficult thing for an ailing man to maintain his faith at white heat." The writer continues:

"In the diocese of Pennsylvania, recently, the Social Service Commission investigated the recreational facilities in the Philadelphia parishes, finding that as many as forty of the eighty-odd churches of the city were equipped with gymnasiums. The following statement is interesting as showing the various activities of the different Philadelphia parishes in the field of recreation.

"Twenty-six parishes have basket-ball;

"Twenty-nine parishes have frequent supervised dances, in some cases with employed teachers.

"Sixteen parishes have classes in calisthenics.

"Fifteen own stereopticons and have frequent lantern lectures.

"Four have motion-pictures.

"Among the other forms of recreation reported by the Commission were these: Dramatic entertainments (reported by all parishes), Boy Scout patrols, military drill, baseball teams, summer-camps and outings, shuffleboard, bowling-alleys, pool- and billiard-tables, bathing facilities, reading- and game-rooms, social gatherings of parishioners and others, kindergartens, outdoor playgrounds, tennis-courts.

"However, it is interesting to know that it is not only the large cities that have utilized the recreational field for their churches. In the small town of Litchfield, Michigan, with about a thousand souls, a movement was started to install motion-pictures for the benefit of the young and old people of the three churches the community supports. The motion-picture is now an established institution, giving exhibitions of a popular nature on Saturday afternoons and nights and sacred pieces on Sunday nights.

"In Detroit, twenty-two churches have gymnasiums in connection with their regular social work; six churches are renting gymnasiums for their members; eighteen church-teams have combined in basket-ball leagues; six churches employ athletic directors to supervise all games. In addition to this, Dr. J. B. Modesitt, physical director of the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association, has established a normal class for the training of young men who are expecting to take up gymnasium instruction as a regular part of their church-work or for those who are already instructing churchmen and wish to obtain more theory and practise as teachers of athletics. . . . . .

"The gymnasium is by no means the solution of the recreational problem of the church, but it is one of growing importance because it is one of growing popularity. Because of the great variety of activities in this direction and the difference in conditions, every church must, through experimentation, work out its own best program; in no case, nowadays, does the church alive to the opportunities and possibilities among its membership neglect this most important side of human nature—the recreational."

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HISTORY OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

(*Continued from page 234*)

Isonzo were also claimed. Austrian aeroplanes in November bombarded Verona, Vicenza, and Grado without serious damage. In December the capture of an Austrian fort and a trench position on the Isonzo front was reported from Rome on the 7th, and on the 10th a squadron of Austrian seaplanes bombarded Ancona. Another seaplane-raid in February damaged Codigoro, Bottrighe, and Ravenna. An Austrian air-raid on Milan on February 21 was beaten off, but Italian airmen succeeded in dropping bombs on Trieste on March 15, and the Austrian airmen bombarded Ravenna again on May 3. On May 26 an Austrian air-fleet raided Bari, killing eighteen civilians and wounding twenty. Six were killed in an Austrian air-raid on Verona on June 3.

The Balkan outlook for the Allies was supposed to be brightened considerably when news came on December 15 that an Italian force of 30,000 men had landed at Avlona, Albania, to oppose Austria. In a naval brush off the Albanian port of Durazzo, too, on December 29 the Italians sank two Austrian destroyers and bombarded the port, and the town was taken on January 28, 1916. In early February the Austrians occupied the towns and heights near by. The Italians attacked them on the 11th, but were repulsed, and after several days of skirmishing they evacuated Durazzo on the 24th. The Austrians entered it two days later. Vienna announced on March 11 that the Austrians were nearing Avlona, driving the Italians before them, but they did not succeed in taking the city, which is still held by Italian forces.

An Austrian "drive" in Tyrol, after many months of minor engagements, began on May 15, when the Austrians captured a number of important positions and took about 2,500 prisoners. Next day the total was announced as 6,350. By the 19th the Italians had fallen back four miles and 13,000 had been captured. A week later the Austrians took Arsiero and Asiago, and threatened Vicenza. But the first day of June brought reports that the Austrian drive was being checked at some points. Next day told of an Austrian advance, the day following of an Italian success, June 4 of the Austrian capture of Cesuna and 5,600 prisoners, and the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of alternate successes that made the outcome of the drive seem to hang in the balance. The Austrian invasion unsettled the confidence of the Italian Parliament in the Salandra Cabinet, however, and on the 10th they were compelled to resign, and a new Cabinet was formed by Paolo Boselli, former Minister of Finance.

The effects of the Russian drive now began to be felt in the Trentino as Austrian troops were withdrawn to reenforce the Eastern front. Italian victories and advances now took the place of reverses and retreats. After a number of minor successes, Asiago, Arsiero, and Posina were retaken on June 26 and 27, and several peaks in that region on the 28th. The Austrian Army was represented as being in "full flight." By mid-July, however, the fighting had again settled down to reports of "progress" and slight gains here and there of little significance.

THE BATTLE FOR VERDUN

The undoubtedly gigantic losses at Verdun are declared by military writers to be the main feature of significance there to affect the outcome of the war, but this is the very point on which no official information is given out. If the military exhaustion of Germany or France is to decide the conflict, the past five months at Verdun may have brought peace much nearer. The city was nearly taken by surprize. A clever series of violent attacks nearly everywhere else along the Western front, in the weeks prior to the assault, misled the Allies in regard to the real German objective. In late January and early February, when several miles of British trenches were stormed in the region north of Arras, London predicted a German drive at Dunkirk and Calais. Next the French were attacked in the Champagne and elsewhere, but all was quiet before the fortress on the Meuse. Suddenly, on February 23, the storm broke. The first day's assault carried 6¼ miles of French trenches, to a depth of nearly two miles, and took 3,000 French prisoners, and by the second day the Germans, who at the start had been eight miles distant from the city, were only 4½ miles away. Next day Fort Douaumont was taken and held firmly against furious French counter-attacks. The critical state of the situation became clear, and the British took over several miles of French trenches to permit the French to reenforce Verdun. By the 29th the Germans reported they had taken 16,800 prisoners and 78 cannon, but now the French resistance began to stiffen, and the German attack, halted on the north, veered, first to the southeast, then to the northwest, and on March 6 the first attacks were launched on the left bank of the Meuse. Forges was taken on the 6th, and Hill 265 on the 7th.

During the following week the Germans succeeded in gaining Crows' Wood and the Forest of Cumières, but on March 15 Paris declared the advantage was swinging to the French side. Germany and France both claimed possession of "Dead Man's Hill" at this time, and it developed later that each referred to a different hill, making both claims correct. On the 20th the German attack was shifted still farther west and Avocourt Wood was taken, tho partly lost again by counter-attack. The near-by village of Malancourt was occupied on the 31st. Then the attack was suddenly shifted again next day to the east side of the Meuse and the French were driven out of the village of Vaux and most of the Caillette Wood. Another shift to the west on April 5 took Haucourt from the French, but at the same time the French recovered most of the wood north of Avocourt. On the 9th Bethincourt was lost. Up to the 11th, said Berlin, 36,000 French prisoners had been taken.

A slackening of the German effort now became apparent, and the French began a series of counter-attacks. Small gains here and there by both sides marked the latter half of April, but on May 6, after heavy bombardment, the Germans launched an "unprecedented" attack on Hill 304, west of the Meuse, and on the 8th reached the crest, tho failing to occupy the entire hill. Heavy counter-attacks were unable to retake the summit, but the French were more successful on the 22d, when they recaptured part of Fort Douaumont and some trenches along Dead Man's Hill. Three days later, however, they were driven from the fort, and at the same time lost the village of Cumières, west of the Meuse. The German onslaughts now became incessant all along the front west of the river, with some gains reported by each side, but on June 1 the plan of shifting the attack was again adopted, and furious assaults on Fort Vaux resulted in its capture on the 7th. The next two weeks were marked by a savage and sanguinary attack and counter-attack, with only trifling gains for either side, until on June 23 the Germans took the Thiaumont position. This little group of farm-buildings, made into a fort, now became the center of a tremendous struggle, and on June 30 and July 1 the French took it, lost it, took it, lost it, and took it again. But their lease on the farm was brief, and after an all-night bombardment and six assaults they were turned out on the 4th. The Allies hoped that the Somme drive, which started July 1, would relieve the German pressure on Verdun, but the attacks kept on, and the Germans gained a foothold in the Damloup battery

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on July 11 and won their way nearer Souville on the 12th, taking 2,145 prisoners, according to Berlin.

THE SOMME DRIVE

"The Battle of Europe" is the striking name given by a German writer to the simultaneous offensive that is now trying to crush in the Teuton resistance on the east, the west, and along the Alps. Simple as such a plan of concerted attack may seem, the Allies had been unable before to strike together, and Germany's military railroad system had been able to shift her armies to and fro to cover the points of danger. Now, however, the danger-points are on both fronts at once, and the German press do not deny the gravity of the situation. On the west the main pressure is along the Somme River, on a front of twenty-five miles, where the British and French forces began a "drive" on July 1 after a week's devastating bombardment of the German lines. The difference between this drive and previous ones is said to be in the present ample supply of men, guns, and ammunition on the British side. Earl Kitchener, who raised the British Army of about 5,000,000 men, went down with the cruiser *Hampshire* off the Orkney Islands on June 5, and was succeeded by David Lloyd-George, who, as Minister of Munitions, organized the various industries that supply the guns and shells for this offensive.

On the first day of the drive five towns and 2,000 prisoners were taken; on the second day two towns and 7,500 prisoners; on the third the French were nearing the important railroad center of Péronne while the British took La Boisselle and 4,300 prisoners. But on July 4, while the French drove on, the British advance was checked by stiffened German resistance, and the French found it necessary to slacken speed until the British should come up with them. In six days the Allies had taken 16,000 prisoners. Contalmaison was won and lost by the British on the 7th, while the French were penetrating the German lines to a depth of a quarter of a mile on a mile front. Various other towns fell to the French in the next few days without much corresponding British advance, but on the 11th the British stormed the German lines along an eight-mile front, taking 7,500 prisoners, the town of Contalmaison, and the Trones and Mametz woods. Three days later a gain of a mile was made on a four-mile front, and the day following the British broke through to the German third line of defense, taking 2,000 prisoners. The High Wood, and Delville Wood, and the villages of Ovillers and La Boisselle fell into British hands, with three-quarters of a mile of German trenches, on the 16th and 17th, and tho the Germans regained some of the ground on the 19th, they lost it again before the day was over.

THE GREAT SEA-FIGHT

Admiral Dewey describes this battle as the "most Titanic clash of sea-forces in the history of the world." It was fought in the obscurity of mist and smoke; each side accuses the other of retreating from the scene of action, and Emperor William and King George each claims the victory. It may be well, then, to take the British and German official reports and, by interweaving them, see if a coherent story of the battle can be constructed that will at the same time present the rival claims as the account proceeds. The battle may be divided into three phases. The first was the encounter between the battle-cruiser squadrons of Vice-Admiral Beatty and Vice-Admiral Hipper; the second was the clash between the two main battle-fleets, and the third was the series of night-attacks by flotillas of torpedo-boats.

FIRST PHASE

The German High-Sea Fleet "was cruising in the Skagerrack on May 31 for the purpose, as on earlier occasions, of offering battle to the British fleet," says the German report. The British Grand Fleet was out "in pursuance of the general policy of periodical sweeps through the North Sea," avers Admiral Jellicoe. The scouting advance squadrons of light cruisers sighted each other at 2:30 P.M., British time, or 4:30 German time, and one hour later the heavier battle-cruiser squadrons sighted each other and formed in line for battle. Both sides opened fire at 3:48 (British time), and the two squadrons proceeded southward in parallel lines. About fifteen minutes after the battle opened, says the German report, the British battle-cruiser *Indefatigable* was blown up by a shell and sank. Then at 4:15 both sides launched destroyer-attacks, in which two German destroyers were sunk and two British destroyers disabled. While this part of the engagement was in progress the British battle-cruiser *Queen Mary*, hit by a shell, blew up, broke in two, and went down at 4:30. Vice-Admiral Beatty reports that his guns were also effective and that three German ships were seen afire.

A quarter of an hour after the *Queen Mary* went down the main German battle-fleet was sighted, and the German report says that "the British retired at high speed," while the British report says that "Vice-Admiral Beatty altered his course to the northward to lead the Germans toward the British battle-fleet." The German fleet pursued Beatty, and a running fight ensued between five and six o'clock, in which Beatty says the German ships received very severe punishment. Germany admits that "the *Wiesbaden* was soon put out of action in this attack."

SECOND PHASE

Then the British Grand Fleet came on the scene about 6 P.M., "appearing shadow-

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like from the haze-bank to the northeast," and, says the German account, "Vice-Admiral Scheer determined to attack the British main fleet, which he now recognized was completely assembled and about doubly superior." He first met "light enemy forces," and sank the *Defence* and *Black Prince* and disabled the *Warrior*, which sank later. Then his fleet encountered the main British force, and his officers observed that "a battle-ship of the *Queen Elizabeth* class blew up," and "the *Invincible* sank after being hit severely." The German *Lützow*, too—Hipper's flagship—"was hit by at least fifteen heavy shells and was unable to maintain its place in the line." This was at 6:25, evidently, for the British report says that at that time Vice-Admiral Hood "was only 8,000 yards from the leading German ship, and the British vessels poured a hot fire into her and caused her to turn away." The Germans had thought Beatty was out of the fight, and their report says his cruisers had "retired from the engagement, in which they did not participate further, as far as can be established," but according to his own report he was engaging them at this time, and the improving visibility enabled him, he says, "to punish them very severely and to establish a definite superiority over them." They "suffered considerable damage, battle-cruisers and battle-ships alike," and "the head of their line was crumpled up." This action between the battle-fleets lasted from 6:17 to 8:20 at ranges of 4½ to 6 miles, and Admiral Jellicoe remarks that the "heavy and effective fire" of his fleet "caused me much satisfaction." "The enemy vessels were seen to be constantly hit, some being observed to haul out of the line. At least one sank."

After this "first violent onslaught into the mass of the superior enemy," says the German account, "the opponents lost sight of each other in the smoke by powder-clouds," but Vice-Admiral Beatty declares that the "destroyers at the head of the German line emitted volumes of gray smoke, covering their capital ships as with a pall, under cover of which they turned away and disappeared." Then Vice-Admiral Scheer "ordered a new attack by all the available forces," and the German battle-cruisers, light cruisers, and destroyers attacked in the mist, but "the bitter artillery-fight was again interrupted by the smoke from guns and funnels." Admiral Beatty reports that in this encounter the leading German ship, "repeatedly hit by the *Lion*, turned away in flames with a heavy list," and two other German ships were seen burning. Again Scheer launched a destroyer-attack, but the flotillas found that "the enemy fleet was no longer before them." Four British capital ships were sighted later, but when "the two German battle-ship squadrons attacked

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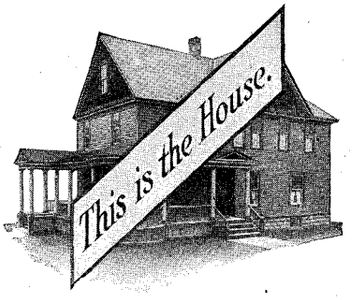

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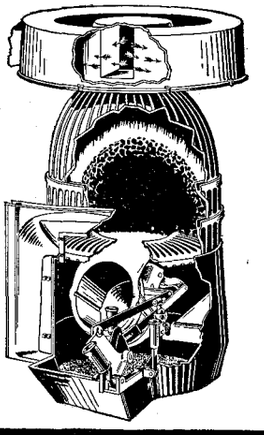

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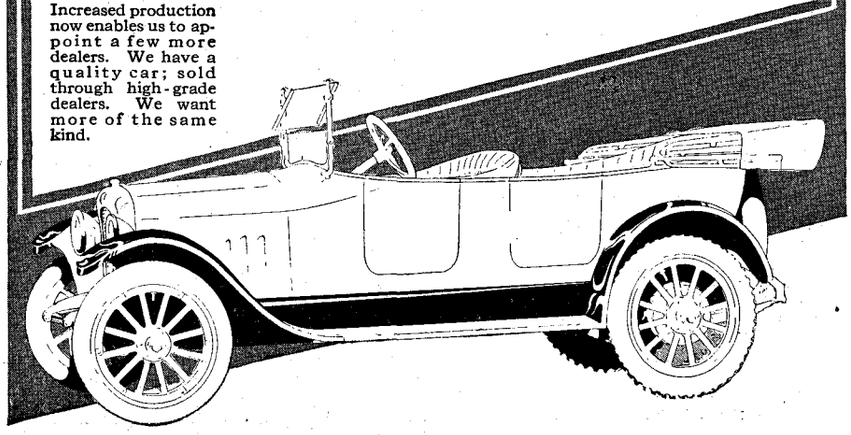

the enemy turned and vanished in the darkness." The British withdrawal at this period is confirmed by Vice-Admiral Beatty's report that he "did not consider it desirable or proper to engage the German battle-fleet during the dark hours, as the strategical position made it appear certain he could locate them at daylight under most favorable circumstances."

THIRD PHASE

The German divisions then "began a night cruise in a southerly direction," to use the words of the German report, but they "were attacked until dawn by enemy light forces in rapid succession." These attacks, it is admitted, "were favored by the general strategic situation and the particularly dark night." The cruiser *Frauenlob* was injured and "lost from sight," but the Germans claim that they sank an attacking cruiser of the *Cressy* class in four minutes. "Countless torpedoes" assailed them, but only the *Pommern* was sunk. The *Rostock* was hit, but remained afloat. The *Elbing* was damaged by a German ship in maneuvering and had to be abandoned and blown up. The British report of this part of the fight says that their heavy ships were not attacked during the night, "but three British destroyer-flotillas delivered a series of gallant and successful attacks, causing heavy losses." One flotilla attacked six large vessels of the *Kaiser* class, torpedoing three, one of which blew up, we are told. At daylight Admiral Jellicoe sought the German fleet, but, he says, "the enemy made no sign, and I was reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that the High-Sea Fleet had returned into port."

The German claim to the victory appears to rest upon the allegation that more British than German ships were sunk; the British claim the victory upon the ground that they drove the German fleet back to port and still hold the mastery of the sea. A German official statement of June 7 put the German losses at 60,720 tons and the British at 117,150. But the British accuse the Germans of concealing some of their losses. Germany declares officially that "no other German vessels were lost" than the battle-cruiser *Lützow;* the battleship *Pommern;* the cruisers *Wiesbaden, Frauenlob, Elbing,* and *Rostock,* and five torpedo-boats. Admiral Jellicoe, on the other hand, in his report of July 7, estimates the German losses at two battleships of the dreadnought type; one of the *Deutschland* type, which was seen to sink; the battle-cruiser *Lützow,* admitted by the Germans; one battle-cruiser of the dreadnought type; one battle-cruiser seen to be so severely damaged that its return was extremely doubtful; five light cruisers, seen to sink—one of them possibly a battleship; six destroyers, seen to sink; three destroyers so damaged that it was doubtful

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if they would be able to reach port, and a submarine sunk. Admiral Jellicoe admits the loss of the battle-cruisers *Queen Mary*, *Indefatigable*, and *Invincible;* the cruisers *Defence*, *Black Prince*, and *Warrior*, and eight destroyers. The Germans aver that they also sank the dreadnought *Warspite*, but the British say she was able to return to port, tho damaged.

AIR-RAIDS

It would be impossible to detail here the activities and encounters of the aeroplane-squadrons that are the "eyes" of the various armies along the battle-front, but some outline can be given of the various "raids" over hostile territory which have been made from time to time. We can not know until after the war whether the *Zeppelin*-raids on England and the aeroplane-raids on German towns have been of any adequate military value to either side. The raiders fly too high to know much about it, and the nation raided is very reticent about revealing the military damage inflicted. Take the *Zeppelin*-raid on the English east coast on the night of August 10, 1915. The German account says that "bombs were dropt on British war-ships in the Thames, on the docks of London, on the torpedo-craft base at Harwich, and on important positions on the Humber." The British account admits "only immaterial damage" to property, including fires that "were quickly extinguished," and says that thirteen persons were killed and twelve wounded, and that one *Zeppelin* was "seriously damaged by gun-fire." On August 17 German naval aircraft bombarded factories and blast-furnaces at Woodbridge and Ipswich in the course of a raid on London, and a few days later, on the 25th, a fleet of sixty-two French aviators dropt bombs on German munition-factories north of Saar-Louis, Rhenish Prussia, north of the Lorraine border. On the 25th, too, another group of sixty French fliers raided German positions in the Mont Hulst forest, in Belgium, and the destruction of a German submarine near Ostend by an Allied aeroplane bomb was announced. On the 27th French aviators bombarded the railroad station at Mülheim, Baden.

September was a busy month aloft. On the 6th forty French planes bombarded Saarbrücken, in Rhenish Prussia, and on the 7th another French air-fleet bombarded Freiburg. That night *Zeppelins* raided several English east-coast towns, killing thirteen persons and wounding forty-three, and the next night the east coast was raided again. On the 8th the *Zeppelins* reached the center of London, their bombs killing twenty-six and wounding eighty-six, and on the 13th they raided the coast of Kent. French aeroplanes bombarded Treves, in Rhenish Prussia, on the 12th.

October was marked by a heavy *Zeppelin*

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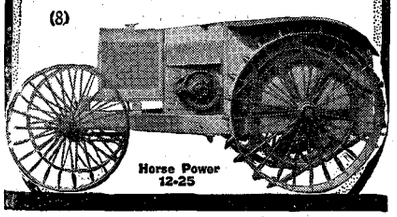

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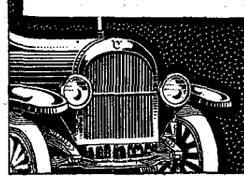

bombardment of London on the night of the 13th, in which fifty-five persons were killed and 114 wounded, 14 and 13 respectively being military casualties.

November and December passed more quietly, but in January a fleet of twenty-four French aeroplanes raided Metz on the 23d, engaging in several combats with German machines, and dropt 130 bombs on the barracks and railroad-stations. On the same day and the day following German seaplanes raided the Kentish coast, aiming at Dover, according to a German Admiralty statement. The British authorities said small damage was done. The *Zeppelins* appeared over Paris the night of the 29th and killed twenty-four persons and wounded thirty in retaliation for a French raid on Freiburg, which was in turn in retaliation for a German raid on Épernay. Two nights later they again visited England and raided town and rural districts in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Staffordshire. In all, 393 bombs were dropt, killing 27 men, 25 women, and 15 children, and wounding 45 men, 53 women, and 19 children. Most of the damage was in one district in Staffordshire. During the return from this raid the *L-19* became disabled and fell into the North Sea. She was approached by a British trawler, the *King Stephen*, having a crew of nine unarmed men, but the skipper, finding that the *Zeppelin* was manned by twenty-eight or more, feared that his boat would be captured if he rescued the German airmen. Accordingly he sailed away, leaving the Germans to their fate.

In February two German *Fokker* aeroplanes flew over Kent, England, on the 9th, dropping bombs near Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

March saw another extensive *Zeppelin*-raid over a large area of the English east coast, on the 5th, with a casualty list of twelve killed and thirty-three injured, and on the 19th four German seaplanes raided the coast from Dover to Margate, killing nine persons and wounding thirty-one. One of the planes was brought down. The visit was returned on the 26th, when five British seaplanes, convoyed by light cruisers and destroyers, crossed the North Sea and raided the German coast, but they met a strong anti-aircraft defense, and it is said only two planes returned home.

A series of five *Zeppelin*-raids were made on the nights of March 31 and April 1, 2, 3, and 5. In the first raid about ninety bombs were dropt in the eastern counties and along the northeast coast, killing twenty-eight persons and injuring forty-four. One air-ship, the *L-15*, was brought down in the Thames estuary and the seventeen survivors of the crew of forty surrendered. The raiders of April 1 and 2 bombarded the southeastern and northeastern counties, causing many casualties and one large fire. The raid of April 3 was devoted, according to Berlin, to the fortifications near Great Yarmouth, but the British claim that no fortifications existed here and say that this raid caused no damage. The raid of the 5th was reported driven off by the anti-aircraft defenses, with nine persons injured and no property damage, but the German Admiralty averred that iron-works and factories were damaged and a battery silenced.

Another series of *Zeppelin* visits over England were made on the nights of April 24, 25, and 26. In the first the raiders dropt incendiary bombs on Norfolk. The second was an early morning visit, in which *Zeppelins*, submarines, and battle-cruisers attacked the British port of Lowestoft. The British authorities called the raid a failure, reporting four deaths and no other damage, but they admitted the Germans got away safely and one British aeroplane was lost. Kent was the scene of the third raid, but no details were given out.

May brought a diminution of the aerial attacks. On the 2d five *Zeppelins* raided the northeast coast of England and the southeast coast of Scotland, with results not made public, and on the 19th three German aircraft raided Kent by night, dropping thirty-seven bombs and killing one soldier. One of the raiders was brought down by a naval patrol.

France and Germany exchanged aerial visits in June. The Germans dropt bombs on Bar-le-Duc and Lunéville, and on the 22d, in reprisal, nine French aeroplanes dropt one hundred bombs on Treves and Karlsruhe. The latter town was celebrating the festival of Corpus Christi, with streets and recreation-grounds crowded, and the mortality was tragical, 30 men, 5 women, and 75 children being killed, and 48 men, 20 women, and 79 children injured.

Austro-Italian air-raids are treated in the chapter on "The Austro-Italian Deadlock."

THE IRISH REBELLION

Irish discontent with the war and opposition to recruiting became so active in the early spring of this year that predictions of trouble were made by the London press in March and quoted in our issue of April 15. They soon came true. On April 21 the British Admiralty announced the sinking of a German auxiliary steamer which was attempting to land arms on the north coast of Ireland. The steamer was convoyed by a German submarine which submerged and escaped after launching a collapsible boat containing Sir Roger Casement and several others, who were made prisoners. The news of this capture made a tremendous sensation, to be followed by a greater when, at noon of the 25th, a body of armed Sinn Feiners took possession of the post-office, Stephen's Green, and several groups of houses in

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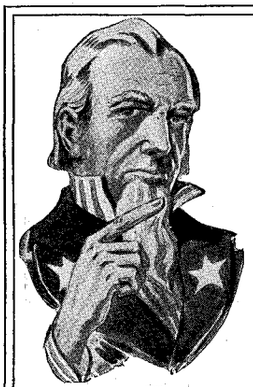

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Dublin. For five days the Sinn Feiners held out against the British troops, but on the 30th the leaders and about 1,000 of their followers surrendered and the rebellion was over. A few sporadic outbreaks occurred in other parts of Ireland, but did not attain serious proportions. Padraic H. Pearse, Provisional President of the Irish Republic, and fourteen other leaders in the revolt were tried for treason and executed, and many more were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Matthew Nathan, Under-Secretary, and Lord Wimborne, the Lord-Lieutenant, resigned. A Royal Commission, under the presidency of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, ex-Viceroy of India, inquired into the causes of the revolt, and severely blamed Mr. Birrell for not preventing the rising, of which, it was held, he had received ample warning. Mr. Lloyd-George was selected on May 26 to arrange a settlement of the Irish question, and on June 1 Premier Asquith announced in Parliament that leniency had been adopted as a guiding principle. On the 11th Mr. Lloyd-George recommended, as his plan of settlement, the immediate operation of Home Rule, with the exclusion of Ulster from its provisions. London advices stated on the 26th that 116 soldiers, sailors, and policemen and 224 civilians were killed in the Dublin outbreak. On the 29th a jury found Sir Roger Casement guilty of high treason after a trial in London lasting several days, and he was sentenced to die. He appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeal, but on July 18 it refused to intervene and his attorneys announced they would ask a commutation of sentence.

THE SUBMARINE CONTROVERSY WITH GERMANY

Apprehension of war with Germany over the *Lusitania* tragedy of May 7, 1915, was at its height when the second year of the European struggle opened. President Wilson had sent his note holding Germany to a "strict accountability" on May 13. Germany had replied on May 28, calling the *Lusitania* an "auxiliary cruiser," with masked guns, and on June 9 the President had assured Germany it was "misinformed" on this point. Germany came back a month later with an elaborate plan for guaranteeing safety to a certain number of ships to be certified by our Government to have no contraband cargo, but the plan was rejected on July 21, and Germany was told that further attacks on American citizens would be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly." Feeling was at this high tension when, on August 19, the White Star liner *Arabic*, with twenty-nine Americans on her passenger-list, was torpedoed fifty miles west of the spot where the *Lusitania* went down, and sank in eleven minutes. Two of the American

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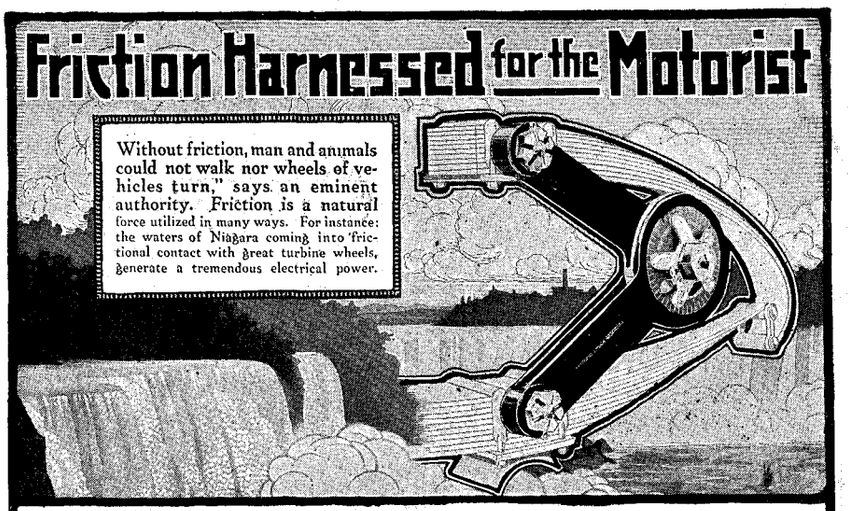
passengers were among the missing. This act was at first taken as a defiant reply to our notes, and the worst was expected, but the German Chancellor hastened to declare that if any submarine commander had exceeded his orders Germany would give "complete satisfaction" to the United States, and Ambassador von Bernstorff requested the United States to await a complete German report of the sinking, and stated that "if Americans should actually have lost their lives this would naturally be contrary to our intentions." These assurances were followed on September 1 by a note from Ambassador von Bernstorff informing Secretary Lansing that Germany's reply to our note of July 21 would contain the pledge that "Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of non-combatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance." But the optimism following this statement was again sharply chilled when the German note on the *Arabic* case excused the submarine commander on the ground that he was engaged in sinking an English freighter and thought the *Arabic* intended to ram him. Even if he was mistaken, said the German note, Germany would be "unable to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter," but suggested arbitration by The Hague tribunal. Meanwhile rumors were heard that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz had been granted a leave of absence on account of ill health, and other naval officials advocating drastic submarine measures were reported to be out, and on October 5 Ambassador von Bernstorff addrest a note to Secretary Lansing saying that the orders issued to submarine commanders had "been made so stringent that the recurrence of incidents similar to the *Arabic* case is considered out of the question." Furthermore, he added, the good faith of the *Arabic's* officers, who swore they did not intend to ram the submarine, was undoubted, the attack was admitted to be "against instructions," the "Imperial Government regrets and disavows this act" and "is prepared to pay an indemnity for American lives, which, to its deep regret, have been lost."

All now seemed serene, but on November 7 the Italian liner *Ancona* was torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean, with a loss of 205 lives. Eleven American citizens were killed. Italy reported that the submarine shelled the liner without warning and shelled the life-boats in which the passengers were escaping; Austria denied shelling the boats, justified shelling the liner because she was trying to escape after warning, said that forty-five minutes were allowed the passengers to leave the liner before she was torpedoed, and laid the loss of life to the crew, who "endeavored to save only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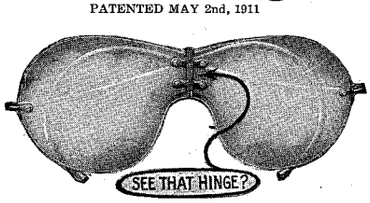

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themselves." The American Government, after investigation, sent a sharp note to Vienna, on December 6, calling the act "wanton slaughter," and demanding that Austria denounce it as illegal, punish the submarine commander, and pay an indemnity. Austria demurred in a note of the 14th, alleging insufficient evidence, to which Mr. Lansing replied on the 18th that the Austrian note was itself sufficient proof, as it admitted that the *Ancona* "was torpedoed after her engines had been stopt and when passengers were still on board." Eleven days later the Austrian Government assented to the American contentions, punished the submarine commander, and agreed to pay indemnities. This concession was published on New-year's day, to be followed next morning by news that the British liner *Persia* had been sunk in the Mediterranean, with a loss of 272 lives, including Robert Ney McNeely, United States Consul at Aden. But submarine responsibility for it was never established and the cause is still a mystery. Estimates numbered the civilians killed by German and Austrian submarines up to January 1, 1916, at 2,336, of whom 121 were American citizens.

The *Lusitania* case was still unsettled, and on January 10 Ambassador von Bernstorff sent to his Government an outline of settlement as agreed upon by President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and himself, but the counter-proposals from Berlin were rejected by Washington on the 25th. Further German proposals were made on February 3, and on the 8th it was announced that Germany, altho avoiding the word "illegal," had conceded all other American demands.

This was followed in two days by an announcement from Germany and Austria that they would treat all armed merchantmen as war-vessels after March 1. Secretary Lansing protested against this policy and maintained the right of merchantmen to arm for defense. This situation precipitated the introduction of the Gore and McLemore resolutions in Congress, warning Americans not to travel on armed merchantmen. They were defeated under strong influence from the White House. Secretary Lansing had vainly endeavored to induce the Allies to disarm their merchantmen, and Ambassador von Bernstorff had presented various memorandums justifying the proposed attacks, when it was announced on March 16 that von Tirpitz had resigned his post as German Minister of Marine. This was taken as the end of the submarine war on passenger-ships.

All clouds now seemed to be cleared away, but on March 24 the British Channel steamer *Sussex*, with twenty-five Americans among her passengers, was torpedoed without warning. She made port with assistance, but fifty persons were killed by the explosion. The President asked Germany for any information it might have in regard to the matter, and on April 10 he was informed that a German submarine torpedoed a steamer on the day in question at about the same time and place, but a sketch of her by the submarine commander "is not identical" with a picture of the *Sussex* in the London *Graphic*, hence "the injury to the *Sussex* is attributable to another cause." Any further information we might have, however, was requested, and arbitration was suggested. This inconclusive reply roused wide-spread declarations in our public press that Germany was merely trifling with us while continuing the submarine warfare, and on the 18th the President sent a peremptory demand to Germany for "an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger- and freight-carrying vessels," failing which our Government "can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether." The German reply was mainly a long complaint of America's attitude in the war, but contained the information that an order had been issued to the naval forces that merchant-vessels "shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offer resistance." We were called upon, in turn, to compel England to observe the rules of international law. The possibility that the *Sussex* was sunk by a German submarine was admitted. President Wilson, on May 8, accepted the concession to his demands, but expressly repudiated the stipulation that it should be contingent on the action of any other Power. No reply was asked for, and reports from Germany seemed to indicate that the controversy was closed.

THE BLOCKADE CONTROVERSY WITH ENGLAND

But while Germany has thus conceded virtually all our demands, our notes to Great Britain have been almost barren of results. The United States and Great Britain have been engaged in a controversy throughout the year over British interference with our mails and our trade with neutral ports in northern Europe. Great Britain argues that its blockade of Germany can be made effective only by extending it to enemy commerce passing through neutral ports, since Germany can carry on her commerce through the neutral ports of several countries almost as well as through her own. This was the British contention in a note made public early in August, 1915, which also cited American precedents during our Civil War in justification. A few weeks later the blockade was relaxed enough to allow American merchants to bring over goods contracted for prior to March 2, when the British Order in Council went into effect. On October 1 Great Britain sent a further reply to our protests, pointing out that our trade to the neutral countries of northern Europe, instead of being hurt

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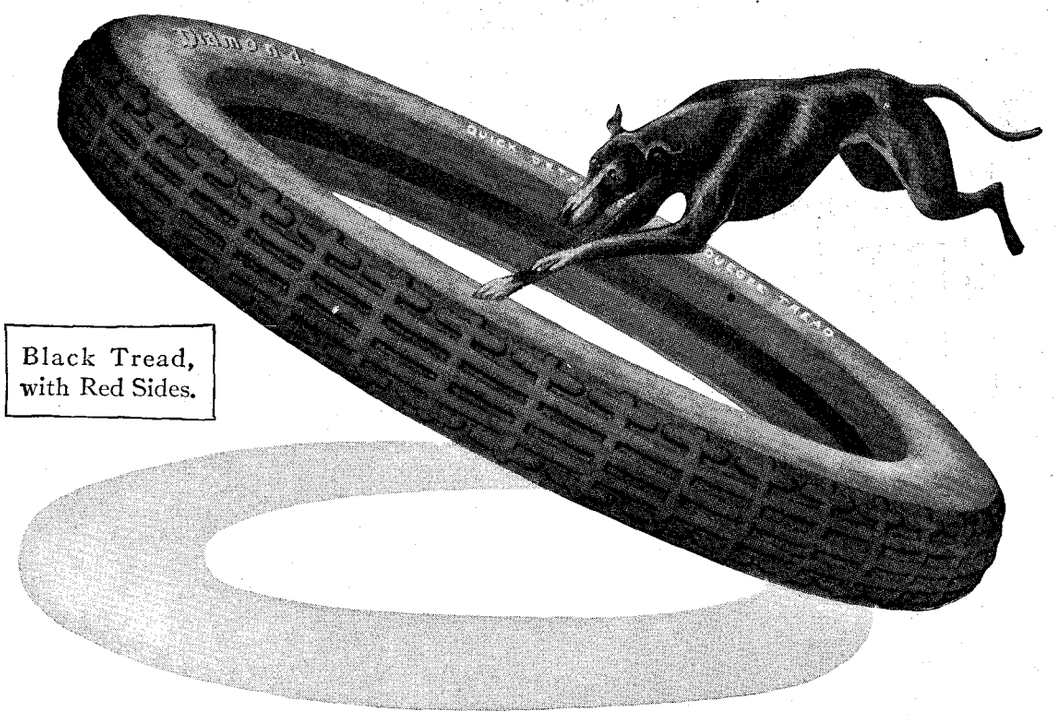

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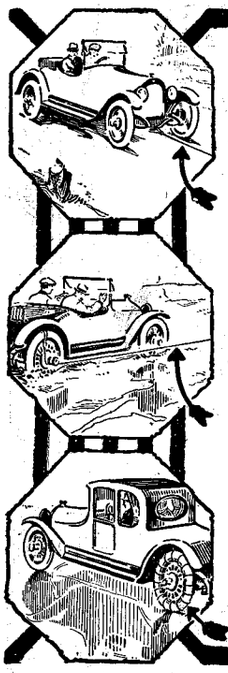

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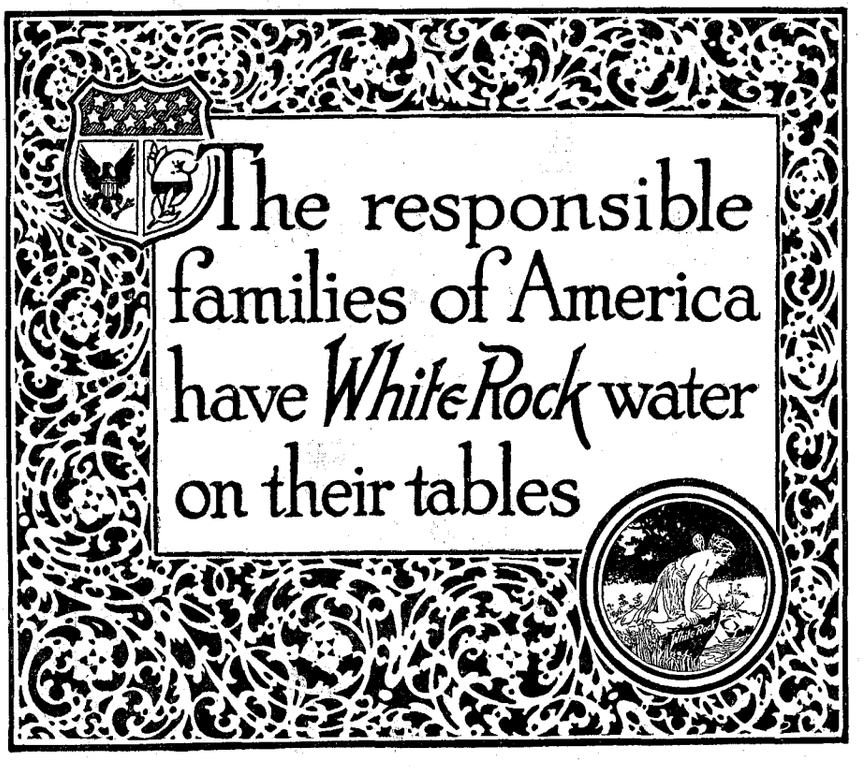

by the war, had largely increased. These arguments and concessions, however, failed to satisfy the Washington Government, and on October 21 another strong protest was sent to Great Britain. It reviewed in 15,000 words, under 35 heads, Great Britain's infringements of our maritime rights. It gave an "incomplete list" of 276 neutral ships diverted to the British port of Kirkwall between March 11 and June 17, 1915, while carrying American cargoes from American to Scandinavian ports. "The blockade upon which such methods are partly founded" was declared to be "ineffective, illegal, and indefensible," and the judicial procedure on the detained cargoes to be "in violation of the law of nations." A protest against interference with the United States mails was sent on December 20, and a further note on January 4. Dissatisfaction among all the neutral countries affected ran so high that the subject came up for discussion in the British Parliament in February, and Sir Edward Grey said, with some irritation, that "if . . . we are not entitled to interrupt trade with the enemy through neutral countries, I must say definitely that if neutral countries were to take that line it is a departure from neutrality."

A British defense of interference with our mails came on April 3. Our State Department had not only objected to this practise on general grounds, but had complained of "the loss of valuable letters, money-orders, and drafts," and the "vexatiously inquisitorial" "detention of diplomatic and consular mails." The British reply denied that there had been any "confiscation" of "legitimate letter-mail," and defended, at some length, the search of parcels in the post for contraband. But there had been a loss of legitimate letter-mail, insisted Mr. Lansing on May 24. In fact, important and irreplaceable papers, "such as United States patents for inventions, rare documents, legal papers . . . fire-insurance claims, and similar matters have been lost," while "checks, drafts, money-orders, securities, and similar property are lost or detained for months." Notice was given of claims "for full reclamation" for such losses.

PLOTS AND PLOTTERS IN AMERICA

The recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, was requested on September 9 after the discovery of a letter he had written to his home Government suggesting a plan for the "preparation of disturbances" in munitions-factories at Bethlehem and elsewhere which would, "if not entirely prevent the production of war-material in Bethlehem and in the Middle West, at any rate strongly disorganize it and hold it up for months." The letter was entrusted to an American war-correspondent named Archibald, who was detained and searched at Falmouth, with the consequent discovery of this and a number of other confidential communications from the German and Austrian Ambassadors at Washington to

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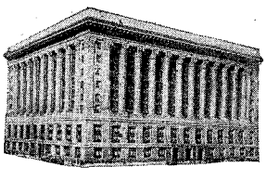
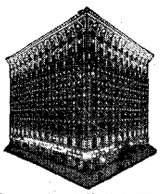
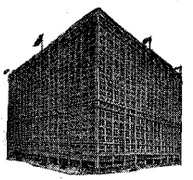
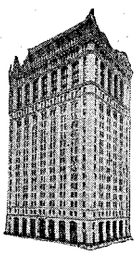
their home Governments. The nature of the proposed "disturbances" was not stated, but on October 24 two men were arrested near Grantwood, N. J., opposite New York City, and in their rooms were found explosives, bomb-mechanism, and papers seemingly connecting one of them with the German Army. Several other arrests followed. A score of explosions in munitions-plants and on steamships during the previous eight months were recalled by the press, but with no evidence of their origin. On November 10 a fire at the Bethlehem works destroyed 800 big guns intended for the Allies, and the next day a factory making chains and barbed wire for the Allies was burned at Trenton. The loss in these two fires was put at $2,500,000. A list of forty smaller fires in munitions-plants was published, involving over a score of deaths and property-losses exceeding $5,000,000. The causes of these fires were unknown, but on December 4 Baron von Brincken, attaché of the German consulate at San Francisco, was arrested on a charge of heading a dynamite conspiracy to destroy American munitions-plants. The previous day our Government had asked the recall of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, naval and military attachés of the German Embassy at Washington, on the ground of "improper activities in military and naval matters," but had declined to go into further details, even at the request of their Government. The two captains were recalled on the 10th, and two days later Ambassador von Bernstorff disavowed any connection between his Government and Capt. Franz von Rintelen, imprisoned in the Tower of London as a spy, and charged here with inciting strikes in American munitions-factories. This disavowal was immensely strengthened a few days after by a formal statement from the German Government, declaring that "whoever is guilty of conduct tending to associate the German cause with lawlessness of thought, suggestion, or deed against life, property, and order in the United States is, in fact, an enemy of that very cause and a source of embarrassment to the German Government, notwithstanding anything he or they may believe to the contrary." On the 17th Paul König and two associates were arrested on a charge of plotting in the United States to wreck the Welland Canal in Canada. Little more was heard of activities of this sort until April, when eight men were arrested in New Jersey, on the 12th, charged with making incendiary bombs on a German steamer at Hoboken and sending them to various American ports for shipment on boats carrying food or munitions to the Allies. Some of the men arrested are said to have confest. The recalled Captain von Papen, who had returned to Germany, was among those indicted. On May 19 Ambassador von Bernstorff issued a statement to Germans in America to the effect that it is their duty to obey scrupulously the laws of the States where they reside.


City Hall and Court House, Chicago


Denver Gas & Electric Bldg.

Elks Hall, Seattle


Railway Exchange, St. Louis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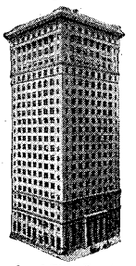
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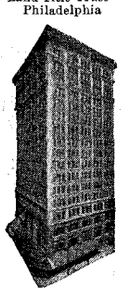
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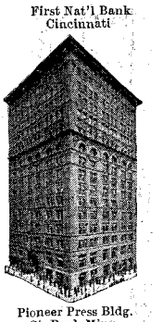
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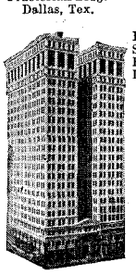
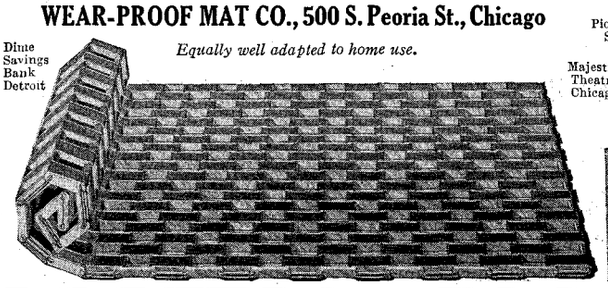

Dime Savings Bank Detroit



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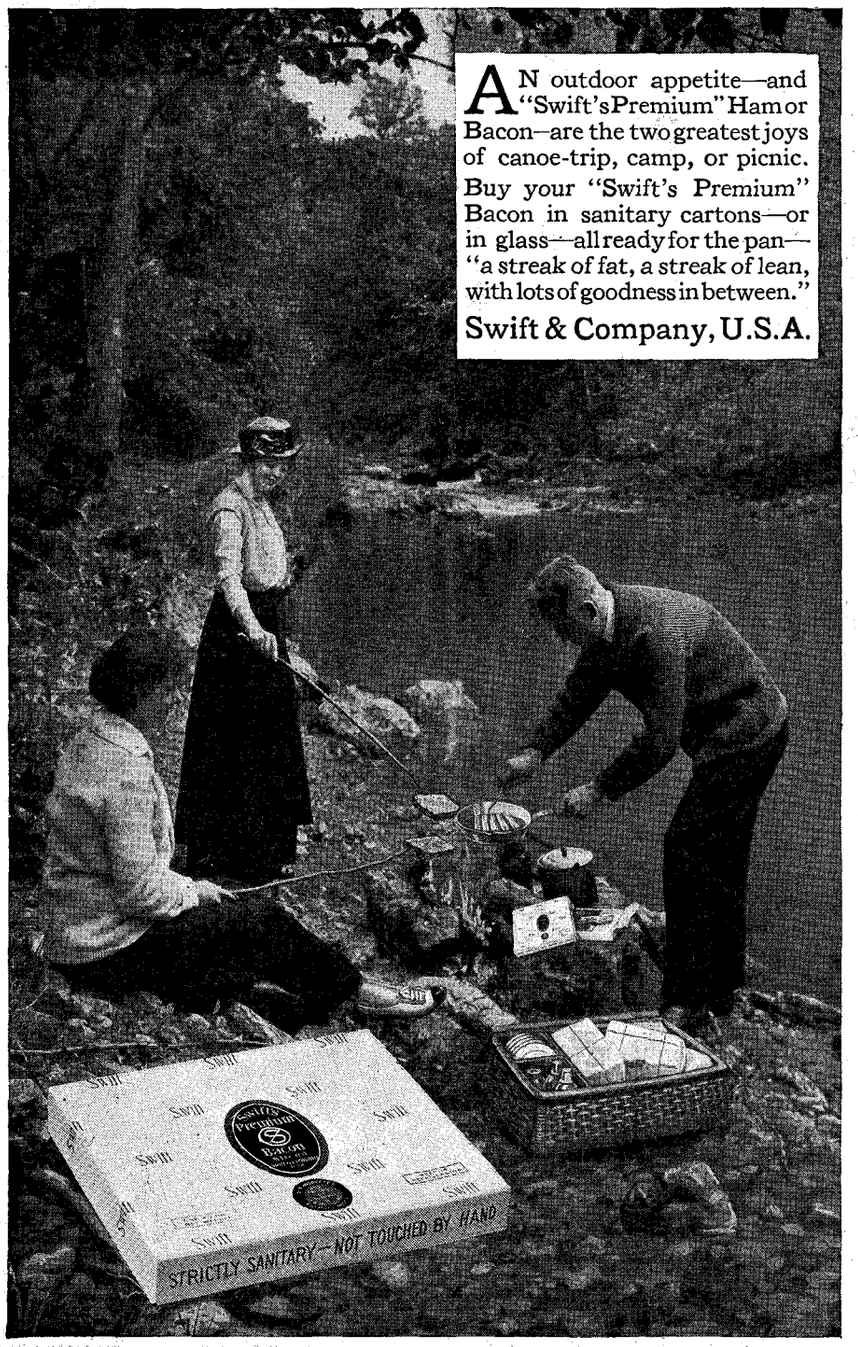
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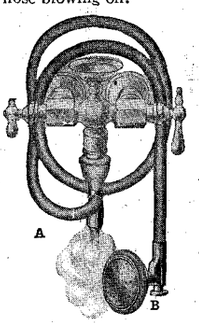

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CURRENT POETRY

RECENTLY we reprinted from *The Forum* May Riley Smith's "The Child in Me," one of the two poems to be awarded a prize this year by the Poetry Society of America. The other prize-winning poem, Jessie B. Rittenhouse's "Debts," appears in the August issue of *McClure's Magazine*. It is a brief lyric, packed with thought and tense with emotion. The combination of verbal dexterity and deep tenderness suggests the work of Walter Savage Landor.

DEBTS

BY JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE

My debt to you, Beloved,
  Is one I can not pay
In any coin of any realm
  On any reckoning day;

For where is he shall figure
  The debt, when all is said,
To one who makes you dream again
  When all the dreams were dead?

Or where is the appraiser
  Who shall the claim compute
Of one who makes you sing again,
  When all the songs were mute?

Also from the August *McClure's Magazine* we take this interesting psychological study. It is a new method for Theodosia Garrison to use; her name is generally associated with musical lyrics—some gay, some hauntingly melancholy. This poem is in the manner recently popularized by Robert Frost—which is not to deny that it is original and striking.

RUINS

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON

About the time the Shakespeare Club fell through
For lack of members, then the movies came
And woke the town up. Look at Judson's Hall
That never had a crowd before (except
The time the Elks here gave their minstrel show),
And now it's packed from eight till half-past ten.

The people drive in from the outside farms,
Mill-hands and servant-girls and half-grown boys
With giggling girls—the usual movie crowd
You'll find in any town, with kids as thick
As flies about the windows and the doors.
I take them in sometimes—to please myself.

Last night between a comic and a play
They slipt a reel in, "Ruins of Old Rome";
Not much to look at—broken pillars, big
Ungainly piles, stone buildings looking like
A court-house in the earthquake zone, and some
Statues in bad condition. Well, I yawned
Until I saw a man in front of me—
A big, stoop-shouldered fellow, none too young,
Soft collar and soft hat—you know the kind—
"Dopey," I called him, for he never laughed
At any of the comics. But when these
Pictures of broken things came on, he sat
A little forward in his chair, and stared;
And once I heard him groan so—through his teeth—
Just once, and on the hand that gript his knee
I knew the knuckles whitened. He got up
And shambled out before the show was through.

I asked Ed Stevens who he was. He said,
"Oh, that's Jim Andrews on *The Eagle* here;
He draws cartoons, writes jingles now and then,
Fills in the humor column when they're short—
That sort of thing. They say that once he tried
To be an artist—the real thing, you know—
Studied in Europe and all that, and failed
And came back broke. Lives with his old-maid aunt
Who keeps the boarding-house on Market Street.

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The boys say he's an artist, tho, all right,
At one thing"—and Ed winked. "Step in the bar,".
He said; "he'll be there till Joe closes up."

We went and had our beer. The place was full
Of smoke and oaths and smells and talk and noise
And men that roared out jokes and stamped and laughed.

Jim Andrews had a table to himself,
Back in the shadow, close beside the wall.
Nobody even seemed to speak to him.
Once in a while Joe went and filled his glass,
And Andrews nodded—that was all. He sat,
His hat pushed down until it hid his eyes,
His elbows on the table, and his chin
In his cupped hands. He sat there in the smoke,
A gilt girl advertising some one's beer
Over his head. "He's got a grouch for fair
To-night," Ed said. "We'd better let him be."

We went out in the night and left him there.

This picturesque little ballad—suggestive of Herrick in its light-hearted grace—we take from "The Wind-Swept Wheat" (Richard G. Badger), by Mary Ainge de Vere ("Madeline Bridges"). The lines are most deftly turned and deserve an appropriate musical setting.

HER MILKING-PAIL

By Mary Ainge de Vere

When Doris took her milking-pail
To cross the dewy meadow;
The eastern sky was golden pale,
The valley lay in shadow;
I followed slowly, not too near,
And softly, lest the maid should hear.

The wet, white daisies bent to touch
Her slender foot, and kiss it;
I envied them this pleasure much,
Since I'd been doomed to miss it;
And thought the flowers were treated far
More kindly than some lovers are!

Behind a thorn I stood to watch
Her coax the cow, and chide her;
And humming at a merry catch,
Set the small stool beside her;
While freshly, as she could have wished,
The milk through dimpled fingers swished.

Thought I, "This chance I must not miss!
Her milk-pail home I'll carry;
And in return, demand a kiss,
For milkmaids are not chary;
The poets sing: If swains be brave,
Hence, my reward I'll boldly crave."

But when at length I would have stept
Toward the maid with fervor,
Young Stephen o'er the hedge had leapt
With like intent to serve her;
And lest his chance might later fail,
Took, first, a kiss, and then, the pail!

Unseen, I sought a shaded path,
And left the lovers cooing;
But now my verse a moral hath:
Whatever's worth the doing
You'll find—each day the story tells—
Is being done by some one else!

From *The Bellman*, which continues to uphold its reputation as a storehouse of good poetry, we take this interesting and convincing essay in optimism.

PEOPLE

By Margaret Widdemer

I am so sorry for them all
Whose ceaseless footsteps rise and fall
Along earth's highways endlessly,
The people in the world with me;
Who have had dreams, and yet must take
The gifts life has for men awake,
Who build their lives each day anew
On hopes they know shall not come true,

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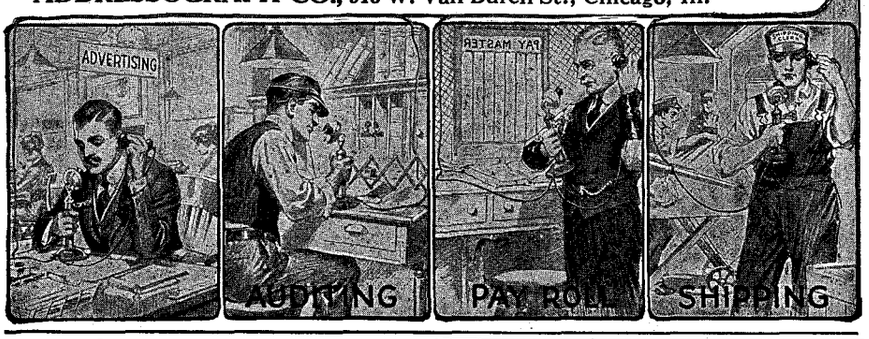

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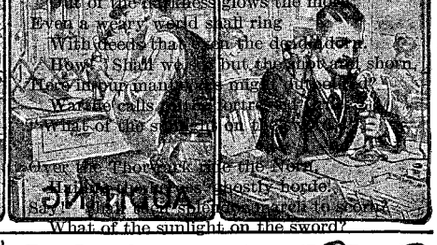

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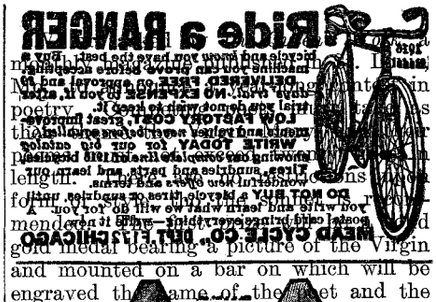

Don't Ignore

Who walk the world till sleep, and then
At dawn must walk the world again;
Who [illegible] favors [illegible]
He does [illegible] his own business
For all [illegible] changing [illegible]
Of men he makes to live and die.

[illegible] sorry [illegible]
[illegible] Until
How life's adventure swings afar
Above to-morrow like a star,
And how our dreams [illegible] golden light
Gray working-day and [illegible]
And all the love each man who lives
May [illegible] for wherely love he gives
And [illegible] comforts as to pray
Whether God hears or turns away
And how to work and sleep and take
Is good for the mere doing's sake;
Till, whether life seem gay or sad,
I am so glad for men—so glad.

[illegible] Chester Firkins, from his "Poems," published by Sherman, French & Co. in Boston. It was written in the early days of the war.

THE SUNLIGHT ON THE SWORD

BY CHESTER FIRKINS

What of the sunlight on the sword?
Out of the [illegible] blooms the spring.
Out of the [illegible] glows the morn.
Even a weary world shall ring
With deeds that [illegible] the dead to-day.
How? Shall we [illegible] but the [illegible] shorn,
[illegible] man's [illegible]
Wanton calls [illegible]
What of the [illegible]

[illegible] Thou [illegible] the Norn
[illegible] Spirit [illegible] to world
What of the sunlight on the sword?

Ashen city and gun-mown corn?
A Belgian reigns a King!
Say! Shall we know [illegible] the lost and lorn,
[illegible]
[illegible] the merry horn?
[illegible] crown the thorn;
[illegible] Love is lord!
What of the heroes battle-worn?
What of the sunlight on the sword?

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A COLLEGEMAN'S IDOL SAYS HIS FAREWELL

Under the picturesque and historic Gothic arches of Cornell University there used to be one man who, year after year, dominated the regattas, and by whom class after class used to swear. And now he has put on his hat and stepped out of the coaching launch for good and all. Once in a while Joe went and filled his class Man Courtney, the Wizard of Cayuga, the man who sent Cornell over the finish line to victory years, has joined the rocking-chair fleet. At Ithaca there is wailing and gnashing of teeth, for nine-tenths of the faith of the Cornellian in his crew was due to Courtney. At the other colleges there is renewed hope that with the genius no longer at the helm they may have a chance—and yet they understand how Courtney has managed to elude so many of them for so long. He is as most deftly turned setting.

For thirty years or more Courtney took the raw youths from the farm, where they had never seen an oar before, and made of them the crack crews of the Hudson; where he got the material and the knack of making it into something surpassing. He had a great and subtle control of men, as the New York *Sun*, the sort of control a military genius has. Externally he was as [illegible] internally he is a [illegible] inspiration to youth. The *Sun* marks his passing thus:

> No more will he be seen leaning over the rail of the coaching launch directing the big Red crews from Lake Cayuga in the fine points of rowing, the points which draw the line of demarkation between victory. No more will an old straw hat keep the hot sun out of a pair of shrewd, yet soft blue eyes as they watch the mahogany shells pierce the waters of this historic inland stream. For after more than thirty years as the foremost coach of rowing crews American colleges, Courtney has decided to join the rocking-chair fleet.
>
> When the Wizard's contemplated retirement became known it sounded as if Cornell, too, had decided to give up rowing. Within the memory of Courtney and Cornell have been linked together so closely that rowing enthusiasts never stopt to differentiate between Cornell, Courtney, and [illegible]. Will the departure of the coach break up the [illegible]? Cornell men don't think so. They believe his spirit will carry many Cornell crews to victory in future years. He has built up a tradition that even his withdrawal cannot shatter.
>
> His stay at Oakes, the historic Cornell quarters, has been a prison to him this year. He can not do anything without consulting a nurse or a physician. Even talking has been tabued. Leaning on a rail that skirts the [illegible] Cornell [illegible] Hudson, Mr. Courtney [illegible] correspondent for *The Sun*. He talked freely for the first time since coming here. He had managed to elude somehow [illegible] Davis, his private nurse. It seemed pitiful

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They know why they want the car, and they are more eager for it today than they have been at any other period in its history.

The production has always been too small to come anywhere near satisfying the demand.

It is at this moment, and it probably will be for years to come, no matter how much it may be increased.

The explanation is ridiculously simple.

The car has never been good enough.

Every time one of these cars goes into a home it becomes an intimate part of the family life of that particular home.

It gets nothing but good words and good will.

The result is that that particular home becomes a little circle of good will revolving around Dodge Brothers Motor Car.

The circle spreads out finally, and takes in a near-by neighbor.

That neighbor's home in turn, begins to radiate good will toward Dodge Brothers and their car, and the circle keeps on growing.

In that way it has grown wider and wider, till it takes in the entire country.

There is always a desire for the car waiting to be tapped as soon as the dealer gets in a supply.

That's why sales of more than sixty-three million dollars in a year and a half have fallen far short of satisfying the demand.

The car has qualities peculiar to itself.

People have found this out in their own way.

It has made good with them, and they have given it their good will.

That is why the good will circle goes on growing greater and greater.

Dodge Brothers know this.

They know it is the biggest and best asset in their business.

And, knowing it, they will of course keep on making the car better and better.

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The gasoline consumption is unusually low.

The tire mileage is unusually high.

The price of the Touring Car or Roadster, complete, is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)

Canadian Price $1100 (add freight from Detroit)

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Automatic Water Heater

is simple and well-constructed. It will run with gas, kerosene or electricity and the expense stops when you turn off the water the gas is shut off automatically.

Send today for the Humphrey booklet—"Hot Water Like Magic"—that explains how the hot-water circulation through all sides. Tells you six sizes you'll need and price.

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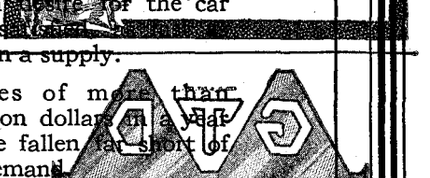

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sleeping porch or camping, if you wear a B. K. B. It fits comfortably over the eyes, will not fall off, and induces as much sleep. Postpaid for $2.25. Price List Free.
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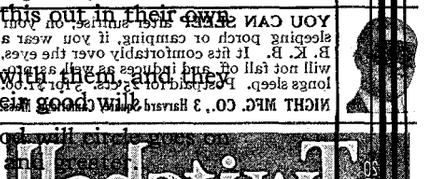

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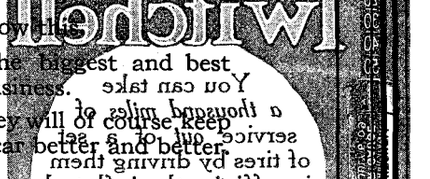

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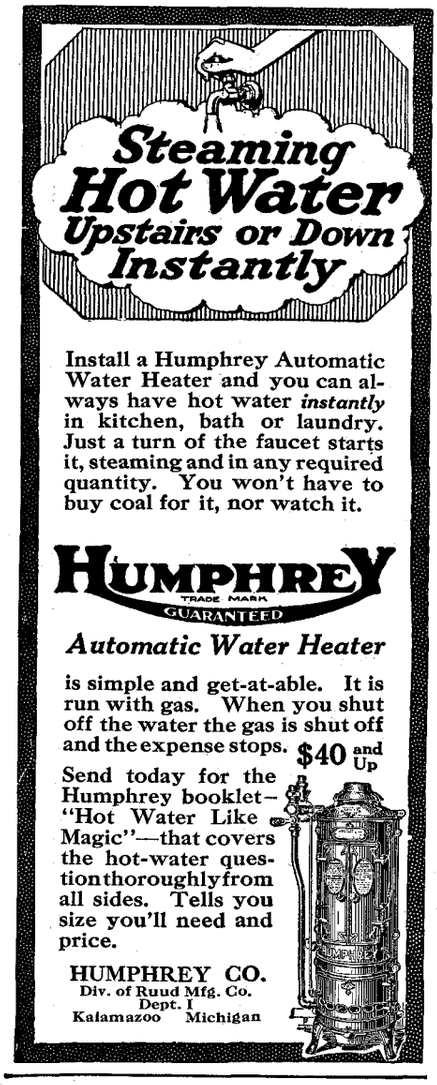
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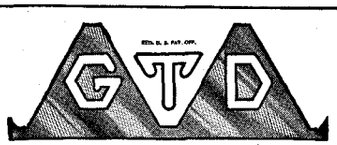

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to hear him confess it—Courtney, the molder of almost endless champions, being forced to bow to the will of a 5½-foot, 130-pound nurse. He was the same Courtney, big in hand and in heart, but the old fire seemed missing. Truly he had put on his coat.

"The physicians wanted to send me home to Ithaca," he said. "At night my head pains, and sometimes for hours I don't know what has taken place. When I was bumped out of that railroad-berth last June here I never realized how much I had been hurt. It was not until hours afterward that somebody told me there was blood running out of my ear. When I inspected my clothes I found that the blood had run clear down into my shoes. I ought to have left the crew then and had myself attended to. But instead I held up with my skull fractured for two weeks—to the very moment, in fact, that Cornell flashed across the line a winner, a half length ahead of Stanford."

But Courtney didn't see that race, for he followed his usual routine after the crew had been boated and had started for the stake-boats. He betook himself to the quarters, as he usually does, for he rarely sees a race. When the boys leave, he has often said, it is like going into an examination—they are past further help, and are only to show how much they have learned. The nerve-racking half-hour of the race he usually spent at the quarters or on the porch, talking idly to visitors, whittling, or even—think of it—playing checkers! When the boys start, they are on their own mettle, theirs only to win or lose, and the magic of the Wizard is of no further use to them. This year he promised to see the race, his last race, from the long observation-train, but in the end the doctors stept in and refused to allow it. We read:

"You know," continued Mr. Courtney, "I was unable to pay much attention to the crews this year. I did try hard to get down to the boat-house, but it was too great a strain and everybody tried to make me rest up. After the defeat by Harvard I simply had to do something. No doubt many were surprized when I chose a junior crew to row against Princeton and Yale. That victory encouraged me, but it set me back a good many paces on the road to restored health. It will take six months more before the adhesions on my skull are cleared up. The hard work of training crews isn't helping any, I guess, but a man can't cut his heart out of himself at a moment's notice. Rowing is right in the core of mine.

"I was told not to come down here. I came. A few days in the coaching launch and I suffered a relapse. I haven't been in the launch for ten days. It was the shouting through the megaphone that almost cracked my head open. I can't even stand the vibration of the launch now. But I couldn't go home."

The Cornell crews paddled back to the boat-house and Courtney turned to watch them. His body became alert. In his mind he was back in his shirt-sleeves again.

"Look at that, will you? Did you see the way No. 5 dragged his oar?"

Courtney was reminded that the shell had only about four more strokes to paddle before reaching the float.

"That makes no difference," he remonstrated. "When I was a boy I worked in a mill near Saratoga Lake, and from the man I worked for I learned that if a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well. If a boy doesn't do his best every minute he is on the water he would be playing fairer to himself if he viewed the race from the shore. There is nothing so harmful as fooling yourself, whether in sport or in business. They can't fool me, and I simply won't let them fool themselves."

Realizing that he was violating doctor's orders, Courtney dropt his voice and again leaned over the rail, fingering a massive watch-chain with his massive hand.

"The boys have wanted to row up and down before me where I could watch them from the bank, but the doctors tabued even that. I wouldn't guarantee that I'd keep my voice down. Then they said they would be satisfied if I stayed with them. I know how they feel. We are really leaning on each other. If I had been shipped home I should have suffered far more than anybody. I have to be in the atmosphere of the fight, even if I can't partake of it. I am so walled in that I can't even take pictures. It seems funny when you have been so used to doing as you pleased."

The fourth crew came into the boat-house. At No. 2 was Will Courtney, a nephew of the veteran coach. He is a powerfully built boy, altho not set on as heavy a frame as his uncle. Courtney is sending him through Cornell.

"A fine-looking boy," the interviewer commented.

"Indeed he is," mused Courtney. He looked far over the river. "He just got 100 in one of his exams."

And that is a sample of the way the Old Man's mind reaches up and beyond to things greater than mere sport. He continually sees sport as what those who foster it intend it, as a training to higher things, as a builder of character. He wins, year in and year out, but he attaches no intrinsic value to mere winning. This spirit about him permeates all who come into contact with him, the account goes on to say, and it is this which is the strongest incentive to the youth he trains.

Of his success, the report says:

Courtney's crews hold every record on the river. On July 2, 1901, the varsity eight drove its shell across the finish-line a mile below the Poughkeepsie Bridge in 18 minutes 53 1/5 seconds. The time for most of the races has been around twenty minutes. The only time it was threatened was in 1903, when another Cornell crew slashed down the course in 18 minutes 58 seconds. The record for the freshman race was made in 1909, the Ithaca cubs covering the two miles in 9 minutes 11 3/5 seconds. The discontinued race of two miles for varsity fours is another Cornell record, made July 2, 1909, 10 minutes 1 second. Last year the Cornell junior varsity raced over the two miles in 10 minutes 1/5 second, breaking its own record, established in 1914, when the first race for junior eights was held.

Now he stands in the gloaming of his career.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 18, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Kent:

It gratifies me very much that you should have been selected as the chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League and that you should be willing to serve in that capacity. The support of independent men whose convictions I share and whose purposes are my purposes also gives me the greatest encouragement not only, but makes me feel that the political processes of the country are clearing for a new and more effective combination in the work of advancing all reasonable reform to early consummation.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson

Hon. Wm. Kent
House of Representatives
Washington

IT is because they believe in voting on accomplishments, not on labels, that the following forward-looking men of national repute have formed the Woodrow Wilson Independent League. That is where you belong. Sign attached coupon. Your help is urged because it is deserved.

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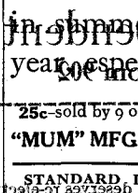

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A Breezy One.—Great Doctor—"Your wife, sir, needs a change of air."

Mr. Tightwad—"Well, I'll get her an electric fan."—*Puck.*

Foresight.—Mother—"If you fell in the water, why are your clothes dry?"

Tommy—"I took 'em off in case of accident."—*The Sun.*

Quite Ineligible.—Randall—"Is Delaney a vulgar person?"

Rogers—"No, he's too poor. Only a rich person can be vulgar successfully."—*Life.*

Benevolent Despotism.—"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man gits de notion dat he's uplift'n' de human race when he's jes' messin' 'round."—*Washington Star.*

Difference in Locality.—"Pa, what's the difference between a patriot and a jingo?"

"A patriot, my son, is one whose bosom swells with pride of his country, while in a jingo the swelling appears in his head."—*Boston Transcript.*

Turning the Tables.—"How long did you stay in your last place?"

"Two weeks, mum, and before I agree to come to work for you I should like to know how long you kept the last girl you had."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Cold Deal.—Mistakenbride—"I'm getting our ice from a new man now, dear."

Youngbride—"What's wrong with the other man?"

Mrs. Youngbride—"The new dealer says he'll give us colder ice for the same money."—*Boston Transcript.*

An Odd Commodity.—Objects aimed at are smashed with remarkable precision. For example, we have just fired four shells at a bride model, two hundred miles away. Four times the aviation officer who was watching where our 'shipments' arrived signaled us by wireless the simple word 'Bridge.'—*Paris Journal, in New York Times.*

Suspected.—"Behind the altar," said the cathedral guide to a party of tourists, "lies Richard II. In the churchyard outside lies Mary Queen of Scots. And who"—halting above a flagging in the stone floor and addressing a tourist from London—"who do you think, sir, is a-lying 'ere on this spot?"

"Well," answered the Cockney, "I don't know for sure, but I have my suspicions."

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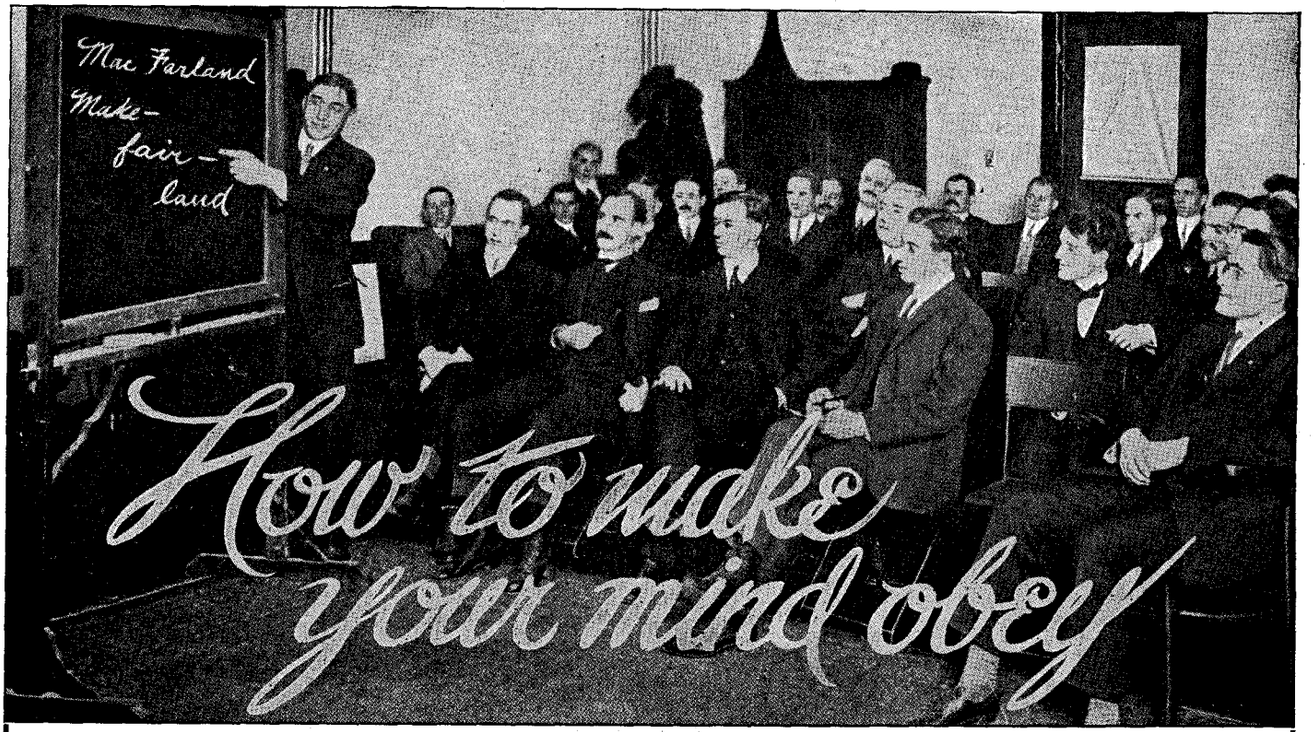

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

July 13.—Except for a slight bombardment in the vicinity of Souville, Paris states that the Western front is quiet.

July 14.—British armies on the Somme again sweep forward, taking several important German second positions. An advance of a mile is made on a four-mile front, and all seizures are held. The villages of Longueval and Bazentin-le-Grand, north of Montauban, are taken, as well as the remaining portion of the Trones Wood.

July 15.—The British drive continues, bringing the advance up to the third German trench lines. A total four-mile advance is reported, together with the capture of the whole of the Delville Wood. Two thousand Teuton prisoners are taken as the British cavalry are given their first opportunity of a year in the fighting.

July 16.—North of the Aisne the French gain ground near Oulches, and near Verdun the defenders make considerable progress west and south of Fleury.

The Anglo-French advance brings the Allied troops to a point a mile from Combles, the German headquarters at the start of the drive. The High Wood is taken, as well as all of Delville Wood, and the outskirts of Martinpuich, Pozieres, and other points close to the German third line are reached.

July 17.—Success continues to attend the Allied drive along the Somme, where the British under General Haig capture 1,500 yards of German second-line trenches north of the Bazentin-le-Petit Wood, as well as Waterlot Farm, between Longueval and Guillemont. The occupation of Ovillers and La Boisselle is also effected.

July 18.—In the region of the Longueval salient, northwest of Combles, fierce fighting goes on, due to the strong German counter-offensive. The British line is broken in a number of places.

To the south of the Somme the French drive the Germans from the houses they hold in Biaches, while north of Ovillers the troops of General Haig report a slight advance. Later in the night the Germans make a small seizure of territory along the canal east of Biaches, but fail to carry their assault on La Maisonette.

July 19.—The Germans, by a counter-offensive, gain a foothold in Longueval and part of the Delville Wood. Later, the troops of General Haig drive them out after inflicting enormous losses.

At Verdun the French attacked in the Fleury sector, on the east bank of the Meuse, and recovered more ground. Brisk hand-grenade fighting takes place around the Chapel of Ste. Fine.

THE EASTERN FRONT

July 14.—On the Eastern front the great Stokhod battle is still raging, and the Russians report taking 3,200 more prisoners as well as 23 guns.

July 15.—The region of severest fighting shifts from Volhynia north to the district between Baranovichi and Skrobowa. Petrograd reports the Germans routed, but Berlin says the Russians failed to cross the Dvina.

July 16.—In a dispatch from Berlin prominence is given to the repulse of the Russian attack to recapture positions near Skrobowa, and also to the fact that the Germans are counter-attacking the enemy southwest of Lutsk.

July 17.—An official report from Petrograd states that the Russian advance against Kovel continues, with the capture of about 12,900 prisoners. Berlin admits that the German forces are compelled to retire across the Lipa River, about twenty-five miles south of Lutsk.

Berlin fixes the Russian losses in the recent advance at 262,000 officers and men, drawing the list from the Petrograd official reports.

July 18.—Fighting along the Moldava-Breaza line is reported to be bitter, taking, as in the former Bukowina campaigns, the nature of guerrilla warfare.

July 19.—The Russian invasion of Hungary begins, when the army of General Lechitzky drives into the Karpathians. According to a Petrograd dispatch, the invaders are already a full day's march into the plains of Hungary, on a sixty-mile front. The army is advancing from Kuty, along the Tcheremosche River in a southwesterly direction.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

July 14.—Hostile aircraft raid Padua, dropping several bombs and killing two persons. Damage to buildings is reported slight.

Rome asserts the continuance of heavy fighting in the Sette Communi sector, and adds that Italian forces blew off the top of Castelletto summit, entrenched by the Austrians, and buried the entire garrison in the wreckage. The peak is said to have been seized afterward and fortified by the Italians.

July 15.—The Italians carry several strong positions at the head of the Posina Valley, says a dispatch from Rome, whence also comes the statement that the Austrians have been driven from their trenches near Castelletto and at the entrance of the Travenanzes Valley.

July 19.—A further advance by Italian troops in the upper Posina Valley, on the slopes of the Corno del Coston, is announced by Rome.

CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE TURKS

July 13.—The British expedition in Mesopotamia, stationed at Sannayyat, about fifteen miles below Kut-el-Amara, reports the successful repulse of a concerted Turkish attack.

In the Caucasus, Russia reports occupying a series of heights south of Mamakhtun, and the capture of the villages of Djetjeti and Almali.

July 14.—Grand Duke Alexander launches a new attack on the Turkish forces near Erzerum and Baiburt, where he reports "substantial and continuous gains."

July 15.—Progress in the revolt of the Arabs is indicated by the capture of Mekka, learned from a delayed dispatch dated July 13. Later reports tell of the surrender of the forts about the Holy City, and the taking of 2,500 prisoners. Arabian independence is declared.

July 16.—Two columns of British troops, operating near the Suez Canal, raid sixty miles of the eastern coast of the gulf, held by the Turks, taking many prisoners and much live stock.

The Russians take Baiburt, sixty-five miles northwest of Erzingan, according to the announcement of the Petrograd War-Office.

July 19.—Nuri Bey, directing Turkish volunteers in Tripoli, defeats the

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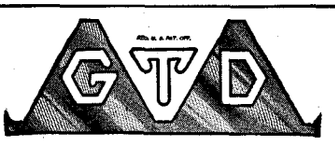
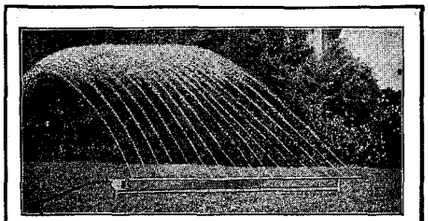


This picture symbolizes a force that could lift the pyramids or the Himalayas.



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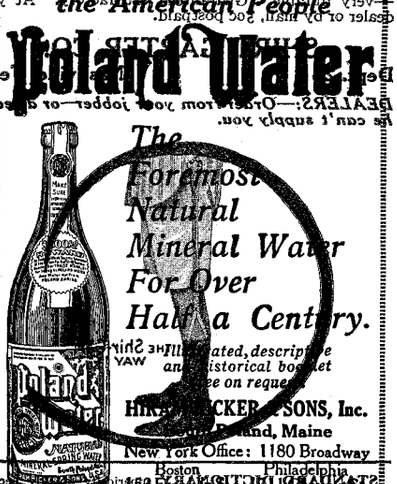

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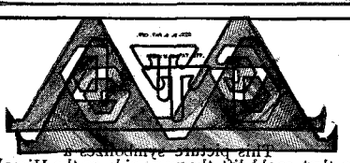

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THE MEXICAN SITUATION

July 13.—It is stated that 500,000 rounds of ammunition shipped to El Paso ostensibly for local dealers, has been secretly smuggled across the border to the Villa headquarters on the Rio Florida.

July 14.—According to a report brought to Piedras Negras by refugees, Villa has been defeated by Carranzista troops near Chihuahua, and is retreating southward.

July 15.—Reports of a conference at Washington indicate that Carranza's control in Mexico is now practically crystallizing that the Pershing expedition is expected to be withdrawn within thirty days. Three months, it is said, will see the return of the Guardsmen from the border duty.

July 16.—Official communications received at Washington indicate that Carranza's control in Mexico is now practically crystallizing that the Pershing expedition is expected to be withdrawn within thirty days. Three months, it is said, will see the return of the Guardsmen from the border duty.

July 17.—An official report from Petrograd states that the Russian advance against Kovel continues, with the capture of Chartorysk and Dejejadid are reported in the hands of the Ottoman

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Durham Sun
Greensboro News
Raleigh News and Observer
Raleigh Times
Winston-Salem Sentinel

SOUTH CAROLINA
Anderson Daily Mail
Charleston News and Courier
Charleston Post
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

COMMODITY-PRICES YIELDING

DUN'S REVIEW noted at the end of June "more pronounced yielding tendencies" in leading commodity-prices than for the previous month. Its index-number of wholesale prices stood on July 1 at $145.142 as compared with $145.297 on June 1. The recent high level was $146.197, the same having been reached on May 1. The figures for this year, however, remain considerably higher than they were last year. On July 1, 1915, for example, the index-number stood at only $124.958. The tendency to recede shown in July this year was not general among commodities; indeed, in several important articles of consumption there was a rise. Declines, however, predominated. Following are comments from *Dun's Review:*

"The recession in the index-number in June would have been more marked had it not been for the upturn in the breadstuffs-group, which rose from $25.631 to $26.378. With crop prospects more encouraging and pressure of supplies a prominent factor, wheat went to still lower levels, but the downward movement in this quarter was more than offset by the advances in corn, oats, rye, beans, and peas. A somewhat higher position was also reached by dairy and garden articles, but meats and provisions, mainly because of cheaper beef, declined, and other food likewise cost less.

"Among the classes embracing many raw materials and manufactured products, the clothing division was a feature, with a rise in the total from $25.392 to $25.800. This resulted from the upturn in raw cotton and wool, as well as in woolen goods and hides. On the other hand, the metals-group was again characterized by receding quotations, going down from $21.656 to $21.174. Concessions appeared in several grades of pig iron and in some semi-finished and finished products, while copper declined further, and tin, lead, and spelter were weak. Continued readjustment of prices of many drugs and chemicals carried the miscellaneous class down from $26.175 to $25.799, or to the lowest positions since the beginning of the year. The following table gives the index-number for July 1, with comparisons for earlier date:

	July 1, 1916	*June 1, 1916*	*July 1, 1915*
Breadstuffs	$26.378	$25.631	$26.467
Meat	14.400	15.045	12.134
Dairy and garden	19.435	19.267	15.563
Other food	12.156	12.231	10.724
Clothing	25.800	25.392	20.902
Metals	21.174	21.656	16.607
Miscellaneous	25.799	26.175	22.561
Total	$145.142	$145.397	$124.958

It is now a matter of three months since commodity-prices, according to *Bradstreet's*, considered in a collective sense, "gave unmistakable evidence of losing ground." In that interval, conditions seemed to be getting "ripe for continuing recessions." Precipitous descents were thought to be very unlikely, however. Such trends as occurred from month to month suggested that downward movements, taken as a whole, were to be gradual. Particular groups of commodities were still "invested with a great deal of strength" — such groups as provisions, including meats, dairy products, and certain vegetables, as well as hides, leather, and textiles. But after making all allowances for advances in particular divisions, the movement of prices for the quarter were "on a descending scale, the latest corroboration of the fact being furnished by *Bradstreet's* index-number for July 1, which stood at $11.5294, and reflected a decline of 1.3 per cent. from June 1, and of 1.9 per cent. from May 1. The more immediate tendencies have thus been downward, but the salient fact was that "prices never were higher at this season of the year." The latest index-number exhibited a rise of 16.8 per cent. over July 1, 1915, of 33.1 per cent. over the like date in 1914, when price-levels were relatively satisfactory, and of 28.7 per cent. over July 1, 1913.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Statistics, of the Department of Labor, has issued a bulletin on retail prices of food, from 1907 to 1915, covering forty-four of the principal industrial cities. This bulletin shows actual prices for June to December, 1915, inclusive, and also summarizes retail prices for the period from 1907 to 1915, inclusive. The combined average price for the year of seventeen principal articles of food was 1 per cent. lower in 1915 than in 1914. From 1914 to 1915 there was a decline in sirloin steak of 1 per cent.; in round steak of 3 per cent.; in rib roast of 2 per cent.; in chuck roast of 5 per cent.; in plate boiling beef of 4 per cent.; in pork chops of 8 per cent.; in bacon of 2 per cent.; in ham of 5 per cent.; in lard of 6 per cent.; in hens of 5 per cent.; in eggs of 4 per cent.; in butter of 1 per cent.; in milk of 1 per cent.; and in potatoes of 18 per cent. Three articles advanced in price from 1914 to 1915: flour advanced 20 per cent.; corn-meal, 3 per cent.; and sugar, 11 per cent. The lowest point during 1915 was reached in March, when the price of food as a whole was 4 per cent. below the average of the year. From this point there was an upward trend to the end of the year, prices in December being 6 per cent. above the average of the year.

The London *Statist's* index-figure of commodities for the end of June, which is a continuation of the well-known Sauerbeck's figure, was 130.8, a decline of 4.6 points when compared with 135.4 at the end of May. A decided increase was shown over 106.4, the figure for the combined months of June and July a year ago.

With the figure for foodstuffs at 142.7, there was an advance of 8.8 points over 133.9, the number for May, whereas a falling off of 1.3 points was shown in materials which declined from 136.6 to 135.3. Prices of various classes, compared with May figures, showed that vegetable-foods such as corn, etc., dropt 8.4 points —or from 128.4 to 120.0. A decline was shown in all other groups except textiles, which rose 2.8 points to 122.6. Animal food, chiefly meat and butter, lowered 13.2 points—from 165.6 to 152.4; sugar, coffee, and tea, 3.7 points—from 89.3 to 85.6; minerals, 4.8 points—from 157.0 to 152.2; and sundries declined 2.2 points—from 135.9 to 133.7. The following are the *Statist's* index-numbers for a series of years since 1818. The prices of forty-five commodities, the average for the eleven years, 1867–77, being 100:

Annual Numbers		*Monthly Numbers*	
Period—	*Aver.*	*Month—*	*Index No.*
1818–25	111	November, 1914	88.8
1825	117	December, 1914	91.6
1873	111	January, 1915	96.4

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Annual Numbers Period—	Aver.	Monthly Numbers Month—	Index No.
1878–87	79	February, 1915	100.9
1890–99	66	March, 1915	103.7
1906–15	82	April, 1915	105.9
1880	88	May, 1915	107.2
1896	61	June-July, 1915	106.4
1905	72	August, 1915	107.0
1906	77	September, 1915	107.8
1907	80	October, 1915	110.0
1908	73	November, 1915	113.1
1909	74	December, 1915	118.4
1910	78	January, 1916	123.6
1911	80	February, 1916	127.0
1912	85	March, 1916	130.4
1913	85	April, 1916	134.2
1914 (revised)	85	May, 1916	135.4
1915	108	June, 1916	130.8

THE POSSIBLE BANKRUPTING OF EUROPEAN NATIONS

The recent resignation of the editor of the London *Economist*, F. W. Hirst, has been attributed in cable-dispatches to disagreements between him and other interests in the paper as to giving active support to the British policy of continuing the war for another year or longer if necessary. Mr. Hirst has contended that already bankruptcy stares the nations of Europe in the face, Great Britain being included in the danger that was impending. In *The Economist* of June 24, Mr. Hirst has an article on the "destruction of capital by the war, and the supply of capital after the war," in which he says:

"If the war ends (as the City hopes) before the autumn, the new war-debt charge may be not more than 80 or 90 millions sterling. In that case, supposing other things to remain the same, our annual surplus for investment in new securities would be reduced to about 100 millions sterling. The optimists say that a large additional sum will be found by a reduction of expenditure on luxuries and by harder work. On the other hand, we must add to the dead-weight charge at least 30 millions in pensions to disabled soldiers and to widows and orphans. We may also have to add enormous additions for the up-keep of Army and Navy. And, further, we must allow for the fact that (perhaps) half a million of our best workers will be out of action. Lastly, we must anticipate a heavy reduction in our exports to all the countries which have been impoverished by this war—Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Turkey, and the Balkans. We must remember that floating as well as fixed capital has been mortgaged on a colossal and quite unparalleled scale. Look at the mass of Treasury bills and short-term liabilities of all kinds which can only be funded by degrees as savings accumulate.

"Look also at the depreciated paper currencies of all the Continental belligerents, and the vast exertions which will be necessary to restore them. The total cost of the first year of the war has been estimated at about 3,750 millions sterling, and of the second year at double, so that even if the war ends in August the huge and incomprehensible figure of £11,250,000,000 will have been reached. Deduct 20 per cent. for contractors' profits, and you still have £9,000,000,000 without allowing for the appalling loss of life, and the only less appalling devastation of property in Belgium, Poland, Galicia, Servia, Turkish Armenia, the Trentino, on the sea, etc., etc.

"In view of these facts and figures, and their inevitable effect upon credit, I can not see that there will be much money forthcoming for new enterprises unless old and established businesses are to be neglected. Moreover, one of our chief concerns will be to support the credit of our colonies and allies, who are, of course, heavily indebted to the Treasury.

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"As to the future, where can India and the colonies get their supplies of capital from if not from London? After the war Holland, in proportion to its population, will probably be the richest country in Europe. But the Dutch have their own large East Indian possessions to feed with new capital for development, and, besides, like the Scotch, they are not only savers, but speculators. Scandinavia also will be much richer than ever before. It has already begun to lend on a small scale.

"But I know of no important external lending capital markets except the United States. New York has already begun to be heard in Canada and Argentina. But the capital of the United States is not likely to go much out of America. It does not take easily to salt water. It has, however, readily flowed overseas since the war began, as the following extract from the New York *Evening Post* of March 18 last will serve to show:

"Including the $75,000,000 loan, practically concluded this week, ending March 18, to Canada, our loans to foreign cities and countries since the European War began on August 1, 1914, have reached $1,003,500,000. The loans were made to fifteen different nations. The largest for-

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eign loan was the $500,000,000 five-year 5 per cent. bond issue arranged jointly with England and France. A list of the foreign loans follows:

Anglo-French credit	$500,000,000
French one-year notes	30,000,000
French special credit	50,000,000
Canada Government	120,000,000
Canada municipality	120,000,000
Italy one-year notes	25,000,000
Germany notes	25,000,000
Switzerland notes	15,000,000
Sweden notes	5,000,000
Norway notes	8,000,000
Argentine notes and bonds	74,000,000
Panama, Bolivia, and Costa Rica	15,000,000
Yucatan	10,000,000
Russian credit	7,000,000
Chili Bank loan	10,000,000
	$1,003,500,000

WHETHER OR NOT TO SELL STANDARD RAILROADS

A reader of the *Wall Street Journal*, apparently a broker, recently wrote to that paper saying he had a customer who owned shares of Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, New York Central, Norfolk & Western, and Pennsylvania, who desired to sell and wanted to know whether these stocks now or hold on to them for six months or a year longer, hoping for better prices. In making reply, the editor said:

"Such advance as the railroad issues have had during the past year or two we regard as only a partial reflection of the great change in the country's industrial and traffic position. Prices of railroad stocks have been under the influence of the large volume of investments returned from abroad and the fact that many roads have arrears of maintenance to make up out of the current large earnings. On the other hand, there is every indication that domestic business is good independently of the business created by the war and that it will continue fairly good for an indefinite period even should the war end. No doubt the close of the war will be followed by a slackening in many lines of manufacture, but this will presumably be followed by increasing activity in others. On the whole, we do not look for any vertical decline in railroad earnings immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, when as the case with the holdings would neither cease or diminish. It should be noted that many of the standard railroads, even if earnings should, nevertheless, could continue to pay their present, or somewhat larger, dividends. In case earnings continue on approximately their present level we would not be surprised to see some increases in dividends and resumptions of payment around the end of the year. Your question is, of course, one which a stockholder must decide for himself, but our inclination would be to hold for a time longer."

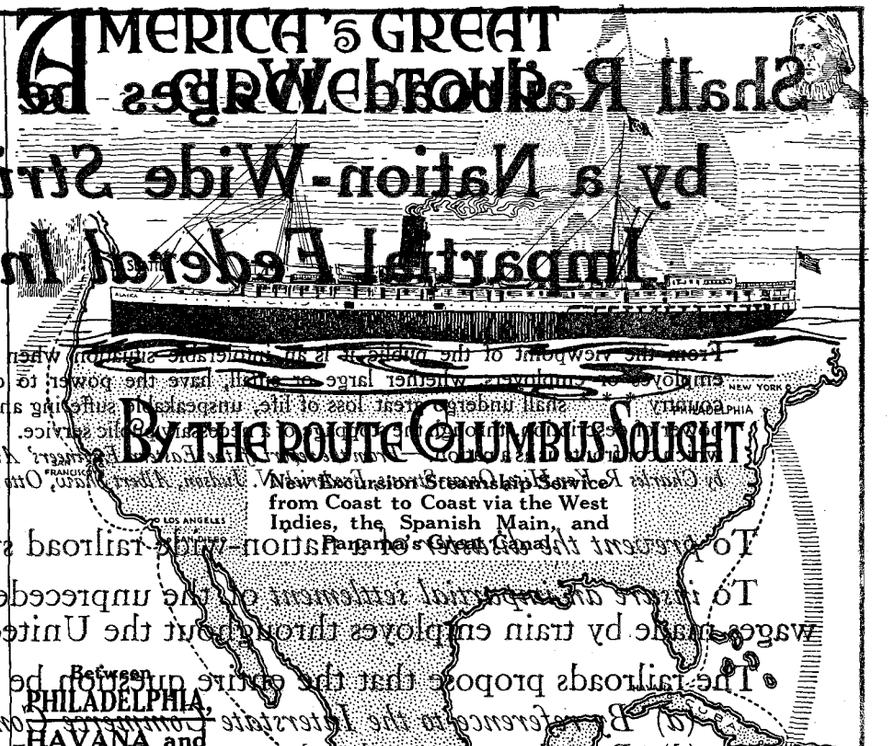
What They Learned.—A visitor to a Sunday-school was asked to address a few remarks to the children. He took the familiar theme of the children who mocked Elisha on his journey to Bethel—how the young ones taunted the prophet, and how they were punished when two she bears came out of the forest and destroyed forty-two of them.

"And now, children," said he, "what does this story teach us?"

"Please, sir," said a little girl in the front row, "it shows how many children two bears can eat!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Giving Him His Chance.—"I would die for you!"

She (wearied)—"Well, what are you waiting for?"—*New York Times.*



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Shall Railroad Wages be Determined by a Nation-Wide *Strike* or an Impartial *Federal Inquiry?*

From the viewpoint of the public it is an intolerable situation when any group of men, whether employes or employers, whether large or small, have the power to decide that a great section of country * * * shall undergo great loss of life, unspeakable suffering and loss of property beyond the power of description, through the stoppage of a necessary public service. This, however, is the situation which confronts us as a nation.—*From the report of the Eastern Engineers' Arbitration Board (1912), signed by Charles R. Van Hise, Oscar Straus, Frederick N. Judson, Albert Shaw, Otto N. Eidlitz and Daniel Willard.*

To *prevent the disaster* of a nation-wide railroad strike—

To *insure an impartial settlement* of the unprecedented demands for higher wages made by train employes throughout the United States—

The railroads propose that the entire question be disposed of

(*a*) *By reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission,* or

(*b*) *By arbitration under the existing Federal Law.*

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.

The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.

Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid directly to the employes as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

The offer by the railroads to submit this controversy for settlement to a national arbitration board or to the Interstate Commerce Commission has been refused by the employes' representatives.

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of $100,000,000 a year to these employes, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employes, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

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